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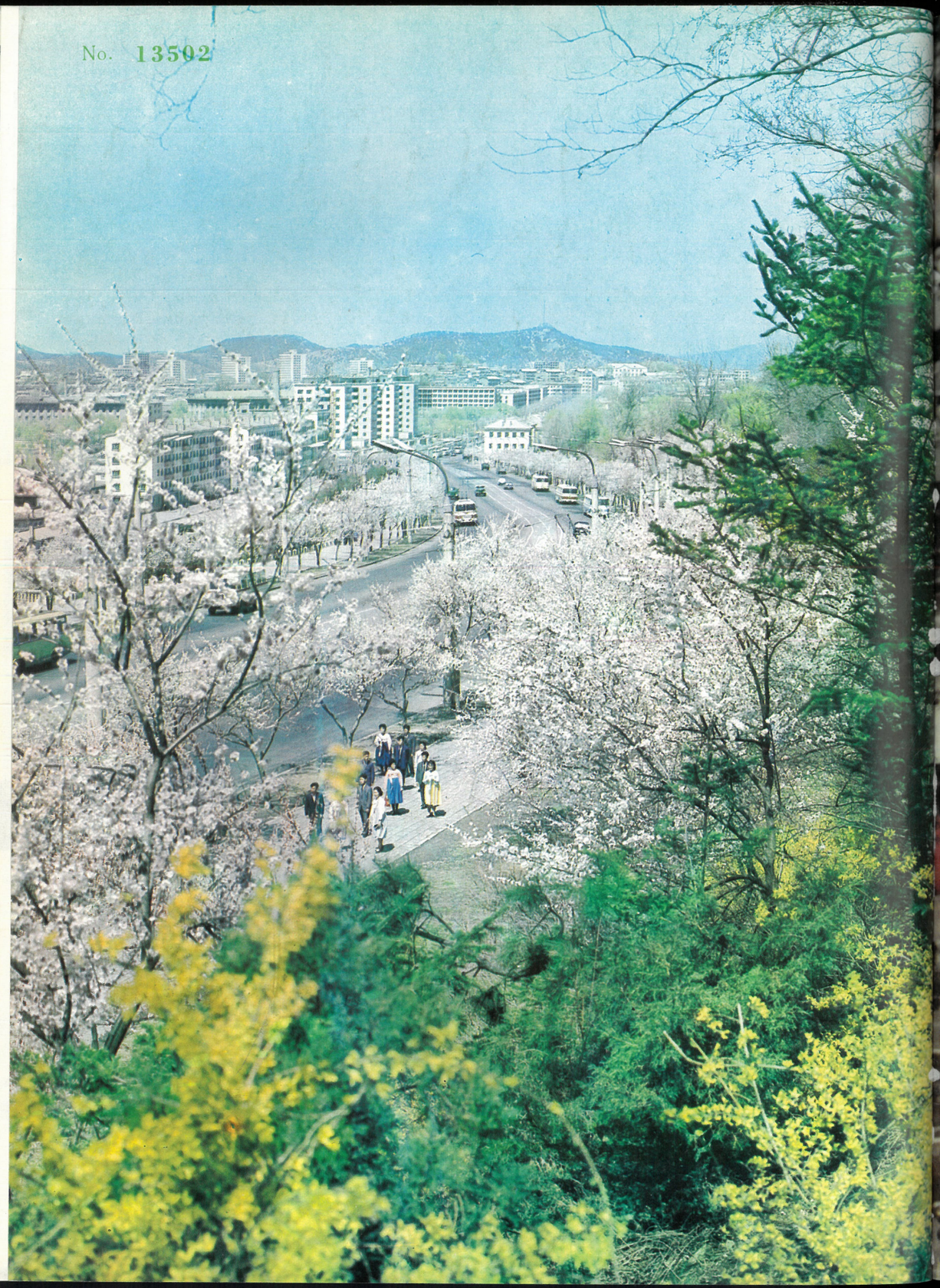

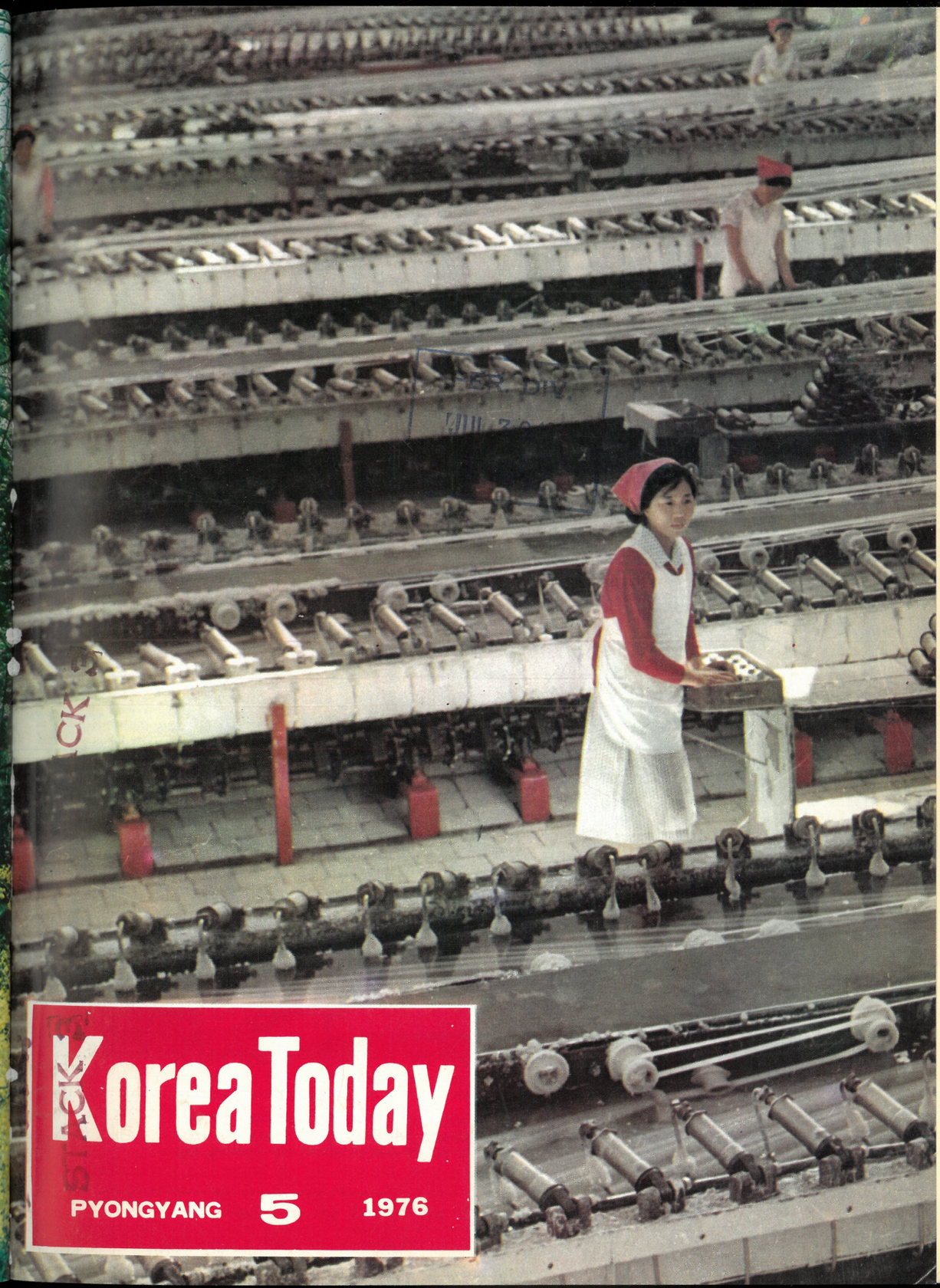

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FRONT COVER: Workers of the February 8 Vinalon Complex are effecting innovations in production every day, vigorously waging the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions"

INSIDE FRONT COVER: A log cabin in Shinsadong where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally conducted a political work, while organizing and guiding the battle in the Musan area in May 1939

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Great Revolutionary Banner of Fatherland Restoration

The creation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF) by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung 40 years ago was an epoch-making event in the development of our people's anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

With the coming of the mid-1930s the struggle between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces became ever more acute internally and externally.

After the occupation of Manchuria, the Japanese imperialists intensified their fascist suppression and colonial plunder of the Korean people as never before, in a frantic attempt to expand their aggressive war on the continent.

In consequence, national and class contradictions in Korea became more acute and anti-Japanese sentiments reached their zenith among all sections of the people, except for a handful of pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation.

The struggle of the peoples of colonies and semi-colonies against imperialist aggression and subjugation was rising rapidly.

At that very juncture the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) at Nanhutou in February 1936 and put forward a policy of further expanding and promoting the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front.

The great leader left Nanhutou and arrived at Tungkiang at the end of April that year.

During the difficult march from Nanhutou to Tungkiang, which was attended with fierce battles, the great leader drew up the Programme, Rules and Inaugural Declaration for the ARF, an anti-Japanese national united front organization, and decided on its preparatory committee in a tent at night deep in the snow-swept forests or by a campfire in short breaks on the march.

On the basis of these careful preparations and precious practical experiences gained in laying the groundwork for an anti-Japanese national united front organization, the great leader announced to the world the establishment of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and published its Ten-point Programme, Inaugural Declaration and Rules on May 5, 1936 at the historic Tungkiang Meeting.

Participants in the meeting, representing the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people, elected the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as Chairman of the ARF. The meeting decided to publish the monthly "Samil (March First) Wolgan" as the organ of the ARF.

The ARF founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was a powerful underground revolutionary organization formed by the vanguard of the working class in a situation where there was not a Marxist-Leninist party or a countrywide mass political organization in our country, and at the same time it was a political organization ensuring the sole guidance of the great leader in the whole Korean revolution centring around the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The ARF was a permanent united front organization with a single programme and a set of rules and a unique system of organizational leadership based on the principle of democratic centralism.

The founding of the ARF was precious fruit not only of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan to crush Japanese imperialism and liberate the country by uniting all the patriotic forces on a countrywide or nationwide scale but also of the bloody struggle to implement it; it marked a great turning point in the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people.

In the Ten-point Programme of the ARF the great leader indicated the clear-cut way to restore the country and build a rich and strong, sovereign and independent democratic state guaranteeing genuine freedom and happiness to the people.

This programme charted by the great leader was a unique programme which fully reflected the vital demands of the working class and the interests of the masses in all walks of life at the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and which put forward all the basic tasks to be undertaken at this stage of the revolution.

It was a beacon showing our people the clear-cut goal of struggle and illuminating the revolutionary road for them. It served as an unfading revolutionary banner in rousing the masses of the people to a vigorous anti-Japanese struggle.

After the establishment of the ARF the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led the KPRA and the people for renewed struggle.

After the Tungkiang Meeting he led the main force of the KPRA into the northern border regions of our country, wiping out the enemy everywhere. While conducting brisk military operations in the border areas, he energetically guided the work of forming the ARF local organizations and other underground revolutionary organizations among the broad sections of people, relying on the new Mt. Paekdu-san base.

He also sent many political workers to the areas along the Amnok-gang River and deep into the homeland to carry on active political work among the masses, reorganize the existing anti-Japanese organizations into ARF local organizations and create many new organizations.

Thus, a well-regulated ARF organizational network rapidly expanded under various names to cover towns and villages throughout the country with the Mt. Paekdu-san base as the centre, and even spread to cover wide areas of Manchuria where Koreans lived.

The ARF embraced hundreds of thousands of people from all walks of life—workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, urban petty bourgeoisie, small and medium traders and factory owners, nationalists and patriotic religious believers, only in a few months, even under the brutal suppression of Japanese imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The ARF played a great role in explaining the aims and tasks of our national-liberation struggle to the broad masses and mobilizing and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of joint struggle for the country's liberation."

The ARF founded by the great leader performed immortal exploits in developing the movement for an anti-Japanese national united front and the Korean revolution as a whole.

The ARF played a big role in uniting broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces more closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, expanding and strengthening the mass base of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and making organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party.

The ARF played a great part, too, in the international anti-fascist united front movement. Organizing and mobilizing different sections of the people, it dealt a powerful blow at Japanese imperialism, one of the main forces of international fascism, thus greatly contributing to the anti-fascist movement of the world people.

The struggle of the ARF showed that however vicious offensives of the enemy might be and whatever difficult and complex problems might crop up in the revolution, so long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was leading the revolution and his leadership was firmly established, it was fully possible to overcome them and lead the struggle to victory by closely uniting the broad anti-Japanese patriotic forces.

The ARF accumulated many valuable experiences in the anti-Japanese national united front movement. They are that it needs to correctly distinguish between friend and foe in forming the united front, win over as many revolutionary forces as possible and thus thoroughly isolate the chief enemy and concentrate attack on him, to firmly guarantee the working-class leadership over the middle forces, to organically combine upper-level unity with lower-level unity and apply the principle of unity and struggle.

The successful realization of the Korean anti-Japanese national united front, and the immortal achievements and experiences in the anti-Japanese national united front movement were entirely due to the wise leadership of the great leader and the fine fruit of his revolutionary thinking.

As the workers, peasants and all other sections of people formed a broad anti-Japanese national united front and fought together against Japanese imperialism under the banner of national liberation, our people will form a countrywide national united front with the south Korean people under the banner of national reunification and surely achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Ko Dong Ho

The Juche Idea Is an Immortal Idea Giving Truly Revolutionary World Outlook

The Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is an immortal idea which gives people a truly revolutionary world outlook and an original idea which raised the revolutionary theory of the working class on world outlook to new heights.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything. By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the most correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world. The Juche idea clarifies the laws of social development and inspires the working masses strongly to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 8.)

The Juche idea is an immortal idea which provides people with a truly revolutionary world outlook, because it gives a correct scientific clarification of the position and role of man in the world.

The great Juche idea clarified for the first time in history that man is master in the correlations of nature and society and man and primary importance should be given to man in considering things.

This new clarification of the fundamental question on world outlook makes man's activity more creative as demanded by our time when the masses of people have appeared on the stage of history as its masters and revolution and construction have further deepened and developed.

The Juche idea based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything is a great thought which gives the most correct outlook of nature and society. It is because the Juche idea, based on such a philosophical theory, gives a correct viewpoint that man controls his surrounding environment as the master of nature and society and the precisest understanding that nature and society can and must be remade by the active role of man.

Nature and society exist for man and they are of no value without man. It is man that plays a decisive role in the correlations of man and world around him. The correlations between man and world around him are established only by the leading role of man.

With the brilliant clarification that man is master in the relations of man and the world around him, the Juche idea teaches that man can and must consciously and purposefully remake nature and society in line with his own interests and demand.

Man is the wisest and mightiest in the world. Man can carve out his own future for himself, correctly understand everything in the actual world and actively transform nature and society in accordance with his own will and interests. Man is the main driving power in remaking nature and society.

The Juche idea is an immortal idea which provides man with a powerful weapon to understand and remake the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 261.)

Only when one attaches the greatest importance to man in seeing everything as required by the Juche idea, one can correctly grasp the essence of all things and phenomena and find the proper fundamental method to solve all problems. If one attaches primary importance to matters or any other things in grasping social phenomena, one cannot correctly understand the essence of the given society. Only by knowing the position and situation of man in society, one can precisely define the essence of the given society and find a correct direction and ways to transform the society in a revolutionary way.

The Juche idea, which calls for attaching the greatest importance to men in all respects and serving them, also renders it possible to make people more powerful and transform nature and society successfully by properly bringing them into action; and it makes all things serve as means to enable people to lead an independent and creative life.

The great Juche idea is an immortal idea clarifying the laws of social progress.

The Juche idea sees the root cause of revolution in the position of the masses of people, the masters of all things. It clears up a genuine truth that social progress is promoted by the struggle of people to free themselves from all sorts of subjugation and live an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society.

Every revolutionary struggle is a struggle for freedom from class or national subjugation; and it is a struggle of the masses of people to champion their independence. Struggles against the feudal system and against the capitalist system and struggle against imperialism are all struggles for the people to free themselves from exploitation and oppression and subordination and lead a free worthwhile life befitting independent people. Building socialism also aims to make people enjoy an independent and creative life to the full as the masters of nature and society. As seen above, the Juche idea clarifies the laws of social development.

The Juche idea is an unfading banner which encourages the masses of the working people to a resolute revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life.

The Juche idea teaches that man is master of all things, and thus makes the masses of the working people come out in a struggle to hew out their destinies and display their inexhaustible wisdom and creative power, conscious that they are the master of revolution. Only when the broad masses of people, deeply conscious of the justice of their cause, take part in revolution and construction with a high sense of responsibility, collective wisdom and strength are brought into full play and revolution and construction progress very rapidly.

The Juche idea also makes the working-class party firmly maintain the independent and creative stands, map out correct lines and policies and thoroughly implement them, and thus carries revolutionary struggle and constructive work to success.

Indeed, the great Juche idea is the correctest guiding idea of the revolution and construction which gives people a truly revolutionary world outlook and arouses them to a vigorous revolutionary struggle because it is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of all things and decides everything.

Brilliant Life of Li Bo Ik, Ardent Patriot

Greeting the centenary of the birth of Li Bo Ik, grandmother of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our people bring back in deepest reverence their memories of the lofty life and immortal exploits of her who lived the most brilliant life as mother of a great revolutionary and grandmother of a great revolutionary.

She was born into a poor tenant family on May 31, 1876. She worked hard together with Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, at Mangyongdae, to improve their hard lot.

She was diligent. She worked without rest day and night. She did farming in the daytime and wove cotton cloth at night.

Her sharecropping family was so poor that it barely lived on gruel.

Highly proud of being the housekeeper of a great revolutionary family, however, she overcame all sorts of hardships and ordeals with a strong will and fought staunchly, keeping to patriotic principles.

She educated her sons and grandsons in patriotism and raised them as revolutionaries.

She used to tell her sons and grandsons that in order to win the great cause of national restoration they should have a strong determination.

Whenever her beloved sons and grandsons started out on the sacred revolutionary struggle for national restoration she was highly proud and felt greatly satisfied and saw them off with a smile full of confidence of the future.

She actively encouraged them in their revolutionary activities and did her utmost to assist them.

She was a woman of indomitable will.

Even when she heard sad news of the death of her eldest son Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the Korean anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and her eldest daughter-in-law Kang Ban Sok, the prominent woman revolutionary fighter and of the heroic death of her youngest son Kim Hyong Gwon and her second grandson Comrade Kim Chol Ju in the course of the revolutionary struggle, her heart burnt with bitter hatred for the enemy and the thought of taking revenge upon them a hundred or a thousand times, instead of shedding tears.

Whenever she heard the news that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who had succeeded his father and set out on the road of revolution, organized the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) and was delivering telling blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors everywhere, she renewed her determination to fight more stoutly.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the legendary hero of the great war against Japanese imperialism, led the KPRA to wipe out the Japanese imperialist aggressors by his brilliant strategy and tactics and gave the hope of national liberation to our people groaning in the darkness.

Li Bo Ik resolutely fights Japanese imperialist armymen and policemen who try to use her to bring the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung into "submission"

Quite alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialist aggressors threw their huge armed forces into "punitive" operations against the KPRA only to suffer heavy casualties and serious reverses.

Now they foolishly tried to make the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "submit" to them.

One day renegades of the revolution came to Mangyongdae as ordered by the Japanese imperialists and approached Li Bo Ik with honeyed words, saying: "...We were told that imperial Japan would appoint General Kim Il Sung as the commander of the Japanese Kwantung Army if he submits to it. On the instructions from the government we are going to take you to Mt. Paekdu-san and fetch out of the mountain General Kim Il Sung in distress...."

Red-hot with anger, she gave them a good scolding, saying:

"Once man dies, I think, he cannot come to life again. Is it true that my grandson who was reported dead in the newspapers three years ago is still alive? I will not go even if they appoint him to the post of the commander of the Kwantung Army or higher post. My heart almost breaks to think that Kim Hyong Jik, my son, was killed by the Japs. I will not go to fetch my grandson." Then she thundered them to go out of her house at once.

As she offered resolute resistance, they threatened her and tried to bribe her by a lot of money. However, they could not bring strong-willed Li Bo Ik into submission.

The enemy took her to Popyong against her will and detained her in the "Apgang Inn" there and made a vain attempt to attain their end. They took her about snowstorm-driving dense forests in northeast China and forced her to write a letter to her grandson, suggesting that he "submit."

She flatly rejected and roared at the stooges: "You dogs are blinded by money, and sell the country and the people to the enemy. My Song Ju is a commander fighting for our country with his life.... If you touch me, my Song Ju will not leave you unpunished."

They trembled at her strong spirit and thundering words and could not touch her.

In this way she fought staunchly, in spite of the enemy's threat and appeasement and deception and returned to Mangyongdae.

She knew full well that her grandson was crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors, winning world-wide fame as the peerless hero, shouldering the destiny of the country and the people. So she could fight resolutely, braving all dangers and hardships she met with in the days of such severe trials.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung achieved the cause of national liberation and came back to his dear home village, Mangyongdae.

At the time she came out to the village entrance and hugged her grandson, saying:

"Oh, you're back home at last! Am I dreaming or awake?" she was choked with emotion.

When she threw herself into the grandson's arms, thought of her son and daughter-in-law who had given their lives for the revolution gripped her. She said:

"When I look at you, I feel my lifelong sorrows all melting away!... But...why have you come alone?... Where have you left your father and mother?... They should have come with you!" A lump came into her throat before she finished.

After the country's liberation our people's earnest desire was for her to enjoy a comfortable life, for she had lived in distress, tasting all the bitters of life. But, together with Kim Bo Hyon, her husband, she worked hard on farm, with a determination to contribute to the country, as becomes grandmother of the great leader boundlessly respected by the people.

By dint of their diligence trees in the front and back gardens of the straw-thatched house at Mangyongdae bore all kinds of appetizing fruits.

She picked well-ripe fruits and sent them to the bereaved children of revolutionaries of the Mangyongdae Revolution School.

To our regret, Li Bo Ik died on October 18, 1959, at the age of 83.

She is grandmother of all our people who devoted her all solely to the revolutionary cause of her sons and grandsons, to the country and the people from when our people suffered from lost nationhood until she breathed her last at Mangyongdae after the country's liberation.

Li Bo Ik, mother of a great revolutionary and grandmother of a great revolutionary, is not with us now. But her lofty life and immortal exploits shine brighter in the annals of our people and her noble image is firmly enshrined in the hearts of our people.

Our people who look back upon the lofty life of Li Bo Ik, the great grandmother of Korea, feel it as the greatest happiness and honour to have the great Comrade Kim Il Sung, born into a family of patriotic and revolutionary lineage, as their leader and are filled with a firm determination to creditably carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader from generation to generation. Song Wun Chol

New History of the Potong-gang Riverside

Foreign visitors to our country are unanimous in saying that Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, is a "city in parks."

Pyongyang is really beautiful.

It boasts of parks, promenades and many other fine cultural recreation grounds for the working people of the capital including Moran-bong Hill and Mt. Taesong-san and the Taedong-gang River promenades covered with luxuriant verdure.

The Potong-gang riverside in the heart of Pyongyang is one of the most beautiful places in the capital, a paradise good for people to live in.

Broad green belts and bright flower gardens, modern streets and buildings in rows along both banks of the blue Potong-gang River are in so pleasing ensemble that the Potong-gang riverside looks just like a graceful picture.

The children playing, doing cute things, on the green lawn and the happy and joyful working people of the capital seeking their pleasure on the riverside add beauty to the Potong-gang River.

However, it was not a river bringing happiness, joy and pleasure to people in the past.

In the bitter by-gone days when our people lived under the oppression of the incompetent feudal rulers of Korea and the cruel Japanese imperialist aggressors, the Potong-gang River was a "river of calamity," a "river of tears" for people living on both sides.

The river without banks overflowed in a light rain and swept away everything. Floods came several times a year, taking a heavy toll of human lives. After floods many people died of dreadful infectious diseases.

Flood and mud, infectious disease and musty shabby hut—these were pronouns for this slum called "Tosongrang."

In 1942 alone, over 2,000 *chongbo* of fields and 1,500 farmhouses submerged and over 50,000 people suffered from flood.

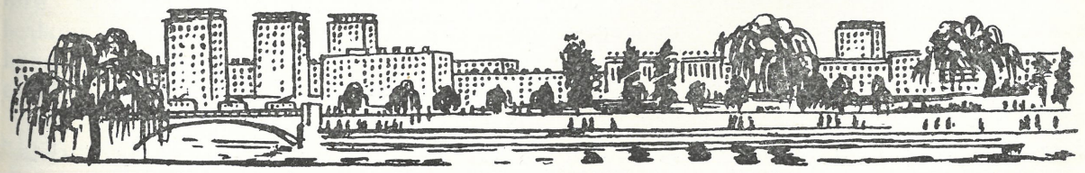
"When will the bitter history of the Potong-gang River come to an end?

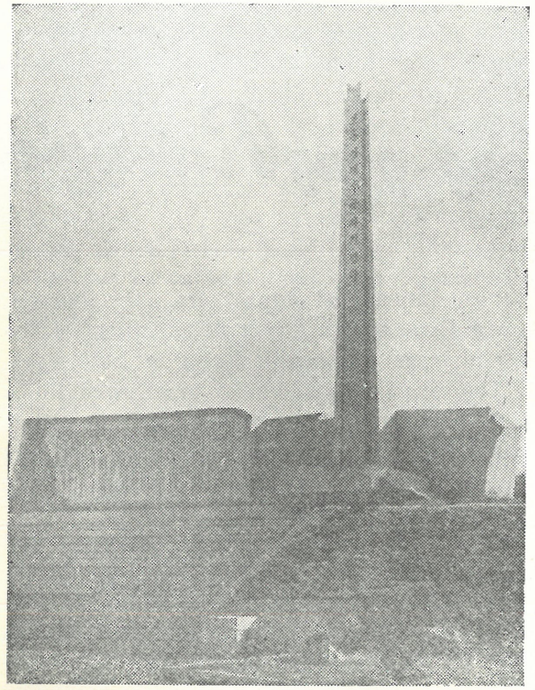
"As General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, leads the Korean revolution, Korea will be liberated and the day is sure to come when we people in this 'Tosongrang' will be delivered from the misfortune."

This was the desire and hope of the "Tosongrang" people under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung satisfied the urgent desire of the people.

He defeated the vicious Japanese imperialists by leading the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and returned home in triumph. Busy as he was guiding our people to build a new country, he initiat-





The Monument to the Potong-gang River Improvement Project erected on the top of Ponghwa-san Hill in Pyongyang

ed the Potong-gang River improvement project and, on May 21, 1946, the year following the country's liberation, attended the ceremony to start the project and broke ground for it.

In his highly important speech made at the historic ceremony, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in this vein:

We should never expect others to do this work for us. Though we are in great difficulties because of the shortage of food, manpower and materials, if we do our best to surmount them everything will go smoothly.... We must first complete this small project, even tightening our belt, to build a democratic country.

The great leader's programmatic speech and his ground breaking for the Potong-gang River improvement project were a great declaration of start of a grand project to convert the "river of misfortune," the "river of tears" into a "river of paradise," a "river of happiness" and of an end to the bitter history of the Potong-gang River; they marked the start of a grand nature-remaking work in our country and were a big torchlight that aroused people to the building of a new country. After that, the fatherly leader came out frequently to the work field to carefully look after the life of the constructors and energetically inspire them in their struggle.

The biggest flood in 20 years came and everything was short. But, encouraged by the warm love of the fatherly leader, the builders and Pyongyang citizens overcame manifold difficulties and obstacles, displaying revolutionary mettle and fighting spirit, and wrought a miracle of completing the vast project in a matter of 55 days, which required the building of over five kilometre-long banks of more than 700,000 cubic metres of earth.

Thus, the Potong-gang River which had caused misfortunes to people for ages came to flow into the Taedong-gang River along the new course.

This is how the new history of the Potong-gang River started. Today the Potong-gang riverside has become a paradise for the people, beautiful and good to live in. It is entirely due to the boundlessly warm and grateful love and solicitude of the fatherly leader who strove to provide the best and happiest life to the people there that had had the hardest time of it in the past.

Under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader, a beautiful canal 9.2 kilometres long has been cut where the Potong-gang River flowed in the past. There spreads a big recreation ground of over 300 *chongbo* with 100-odd kinds of trees and many hundred kinds of beautiful flowers in bloom around the canal through which blue water flows quietly.

In the ground there are many "islets," ponds, picturesque bridges, small zoos, playgrounds for children as well as other fine cultural recreation and welfare facilities for the working people.

The Potong-gang riverside, once a slum called "Tosongrang," has now turned into a paradise of happiness. Along the Potong-gang River there appeared the modern Chollima, Pipa and Rakwon Streets under the deep concern of the great leader. These streets lined with multistoried apartment houses are the most beautiful and modern streets in Pyongyang and the seat of happiness for people. There are the monumental buildings of our age—the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial and the February 8 House of Culture along the river.

It is entirely due to the great love and solicitude, deeper than the sea and loftier than the sky, of the fatherly leader who devotes his all to the freedom and happiness of the people, that the Potong-gang riverside has turned into a paradise for people.

That was why our people erected on the top of Ponghwa-san Hill on the Potong-gang River the "Monument to the Potong-gang River Improvement Project" in honour of the day when the fatherly leader broke ground for the project, in order to pass down from generation to generation his immortal exploits and great favours.

.....

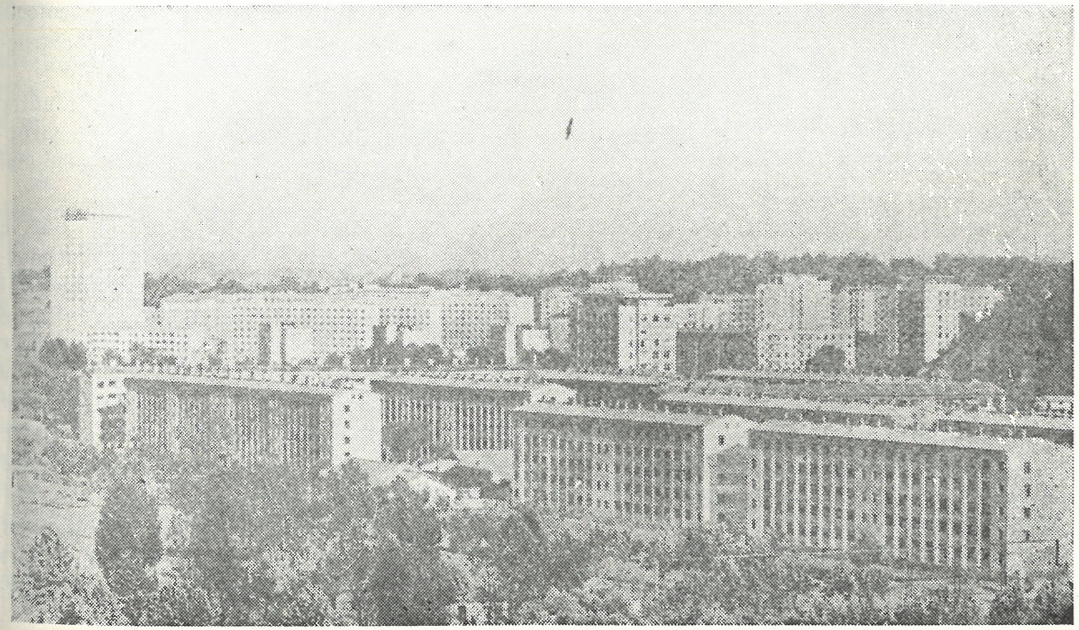
How can people forget May 21, 1946,
The glorious day when the General broke ground for the Potong-gang River improvement project for the happiness of generations to come!

.....

Oh, you Potong-gang River, a river of paradise,
Flow forever with the prospering fatherland, singing of the immortal exploits of General Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, and his warm love for the people!

This is a passage of the inscription on the monument. The Potong-gang riverside, a paradise of happiness, will prosper forever, telling posterity about the warm love of the fatherly leader for our people, as the passage sheds its golden rays eternally.

New modern streets have appeared along the Potong-gang River



Concentrated Construction—Invariable Policy Pursued by Our Party in Capital Construction

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a policy of concentrated capital construction from the Juche position and has wisely led our Party and people to carry it out. As a result, our Party has attained splendid achievements in huge capital construction for the country's socialist industrialization, the building of an independent national economy and the improvement of the people's welfare.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In capital construction we have to concentrate our efforts on major projects which are of decisive significance in the national economic development and the improvement of the people's living conditions, in accordance with our Party's policy of concentrated construction, and thus hasten their commissioning to the maximum." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 345.)

The great leader's teaching on concentrated construction is a programme-guide in capital construction, and it is a basic policy invariably pursued by our Party in socialist economic construction.

Concentrated construction means concentrating manpower, equipment and materials on the major projects and processes in working out construction plans and building operations according to the order of priority in construction and importance of construction projects and completing them one by one.

The policy of concentrated construction is an important guarantee for meeting the demand of the law of socialist economic development.

Capital construction must be rapidly expanded in order to realize extended reproduction as required by the law of development of the socialist economy marked by a steady, high rate of growth.

Capital construction is large in its scale and takes a long time. So it needs more funds and materials than other branches of the economy. Only when construction is conducted in a concentrated way, is it possible to carry out a huge volume of capital construction at an early date with definite manpower and materials, prevent the freeze of funds caused by dragging-on projects and hasten the commissioning of projects to the maximum.

Concentrated construction is important in redeeming the capital invested and making it pay quickly so as to promote socialist economic construction at a high speed.

It makes it possible to prevent the waste of manpower and materials and the freeze of funds caused by conducting many projects simultaneously, and to normalize construction.

It is especially important in our country for successfully carrying out huge construction and the three major tasks of technical revolution.

In recent years we have carried out a number of projects of large modern production establishments including metallurgical giants, big chemical industry bases and large power stations in accordance with the policy of grand socialist construction advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We also conducted capital construction for sharply increasing the production of tractors and trucks and for the rural technical revolution, pushed ahead vigorously with the construction of major cities and capital construction in the countryside and carried out the construction of schools, dwellings and cultural and welfare-service establishments on a larger scale.

As you see above, because the projects of capital construction increased rapidly and their scale grew incomparably bigger than before, it was very important to thoroughly implement the Party's policy of concentrated construction.

The policy of concentrated construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is also an active, revolutionary policy showing the way of building successfully a strong independent national economy on the principle of self-reliance.

If one is to build an independent national economy, equipped with latest techniques and many-sidedly developed, it is necessary to execute a vast volume of capital construction in different branches of the national economy. The stupendous task can be successfully carried out only when capital construction is conducted in a concentrated and intensive manner.

Concentrated construction is a scientific policy which applied to capital construction the principle of concentrating on main link held fast to by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in leading revolutionary struggle and work of construction.

Our Party's policy of concentrated capital construction is a sure guarantee for successful progress of complex and huge capital construction. It is because it is revolutionary and scientific.

By carrying through the great leader's policy of concentrated capital construction, our Party has carried out with flying colours a huge volume of capital construction to execute the country's socialist industrialization, build an independent national economy and improve the people's welfare and further strengthened the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic materially and technically.

Great achievements attained in socialist construction and rapid progress made in capital construction in the past period under the wise guidance of the great leader glaringly prove the correctness and vitality of the invariable policy of concentrated construction pursued by our Party.

As our Party followed the policy of concentrated construction during postwar national economic rehabilitation and industrialization, it could restore factories, enterprises and other production establishments from war debris in a short span of time, build a great number of large, modern plants and enterprises and construct beautiful and cultured towns and villages.

In the period we concentrated efforts on the projects of giant water and thermal power stations, modern seamless steel pipe plants, non-ferrous metal rolling mills, urea fertilizer factories, plant for synthesizing ammonia through gasification of anthracite, modern chemical fibre mills, big woolen textile mills, the February 8 Vinalon Factory, automated machine-building plants and other big factories and enterprises and put them into operation far ahead of schedule.

In rural construction, efforts were concentrated on irrigation works, and the Ojidon, Chongdan, Kiyang and Amnok-gang irrigation projects and other large-scale irrigation projects and nature-remaking work were promoted with success.

Especially in recent years, in accordance with the policy for grand socialist construction put forth by the great leader our Party concentrated efforts on capital construction, which was of decisive import in creating production capacity for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan a year and four months ahead of schedule.

Today our country has turned into a powerful socialist industrial state boasting of a great number of modern plants equipped with latest techniques and medium and small-size local industry factories.

During the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan we concentrated efforts on building or enlarging ferrous metallurgical, power, raw material, fuel, chemical and light industry bases and completed their projects. Our Juche industry has radically changed and further strengthened.

Between 1971 and the end of August 1975, 1,055 modern factories and a great number of workshops were built and put into operation in the capital and provinces.

Capital construction was also vigorously pushed forward in the rural economy, too. As a result, 45 reservoirs and 3,872 pumping and drainage stations were built newly and the acreage of dry fields under irrigation increased 1.9 times and that under sprinkler irrigation 3.4 times.

With the powerful support of socialist industry, the material and technical foundations of agriculture were strengthened and the rural technical revolution promoted energetically. In consequence, our socialist agriculture produced more than 7 million tons of grain in 1974, attaining the grain production goal of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of the set time.

During the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan the material and cultural standards of the people rose and dwellings were built for several hundred thousand families in town and country.

All these successes were attainable because the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the Juche-based policy of concentrated construction and has wisely led our Party and people to implement it.

The great leader set forth the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, and other economic construction lines and policies, correctly pointed out the direction of investment, objects and order of priority in construction at every stage of economic construction to thoroughly execute them, and energetically guided the whole Party and the entire people to carry them out.

After the war he saw that, for smooth progress in capital construction, efforts were concentrated on the preferential rehabilitation of plants of key heavy industries and restoration, reconstruction, expansion and building were properly combined. During the Five-Year Plan period he advanced a wise policy of concentrating efforts on those projects which would be able to start production at the earliest date, putting main stress on reconstruction and expansion and combining these with rehabilitation and construction.

During industrialization he saw that concentrated investment of capital construction funds was made so as to make effective use of existing funds and ease strain on investment and carry out huge-scale construction of productive and non-productive establishments successfully with our own accumulation.

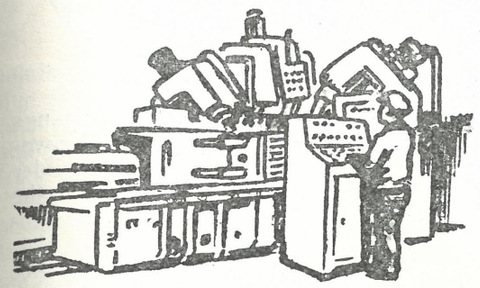
Thus he guided us to carry out the historic task of socialist industrialization in a brief span of time.

He himself visited construction sites to settle knotty problems and looked after every aspect of life of the builders there with fatherly affection.

Thanks to the Juche-based policy of capital construction advanced by the fatherly leader and his wise guidance, our people brought about a great leap forward in capital construction in a short period following the war, creating the "vinalon speed," the "new Chollima speed, new Pyongyang speed"—"speed of loyalty."

Our people are now forcefully advancing toward a greater victory in grand socialist construction with the high spirits and stamina in which they fulfilled the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based policy of concentrated construction.

Choe Song Un



Worker-inventor

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...In socialist society the working people are deeply interested in the development of technique and strive for it, devoting all their energies and talents."

Our factories and enterprises and coop farms boast of many workers and farmers who greatly contribute to the development of our science and technique, displaying all their energies and talents, with a high sense of responsibility for the revolution.

One of such "masters of technical revolution" is Comrade Tak Chol Hae, a young worker of the Chollima tool workshop of the May 18 Factory. He devised and manufactured many new highly-efficient machines and people call him a "worker-inventor."

He is a well-known innovator who always overfulfills his production assignments. He made more than 50 technical innovation proposals, through his untiring efforts, which were introduced into production.

His inventions—valve-case comprehensive processing automatic lathe, valve-cover processing automatic lathe and new-type sandblasting core-making machine—are of great importance in the development of the national economy.

Comrade Tak Chol Hae already got patents for three inventions from the state.

It was no easy job for an ordinary worker, a nonprofessional, to manufacture such efficient machines.

Until the valve-case comprehensive processing automatic lathe was applied to production, he had drawn up more than 1,500 designs and spent countless days and nights to study a line or dot. He had also met with many failures.

But he had thought it was he himself that should make technical revolution and put all his energies into the invention and manufacture of the new machine, true to the great leader's teaching that because the masses of people are the master of revolution and construction, they should have the attitude of a master towards revolution and construction.

The organization and collective had helped him.

The new machine, the product of his intense loyalty to bring joy to the fatherly leader who is eager to emancipate our workers from difficult and exhausting labour at the earliest possible date through constant technical innovation, is now contributing greatly to valve production.

Before he made the machine valve cases were made through the processing of several turners. But now they are produced on a conveyer system by a woman worker with switch.

So the factory workers call Comrade Tak Chol Hae "our inventor" or "machine doctor."

He is now devoting his energies and talents to the invention of new machines which will help our workers to produce more with greater ease and give more benefit to the country.

Li Yong Hun

Seething Workplace of Steelmakers

The "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is afoot in full force in the Chongjin Steel Works, a metallurgical giant in the northern region of our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The central task for socialist economic construction this year is to attain the goals of the Six-Year Plan yet to be reinforced and make full preparations for the undertaking of a new long-term plan."

The workers and technicians of the Chongjin Steel Works hit their Six-Year Plan targets one year and seven months ahead of schedule.

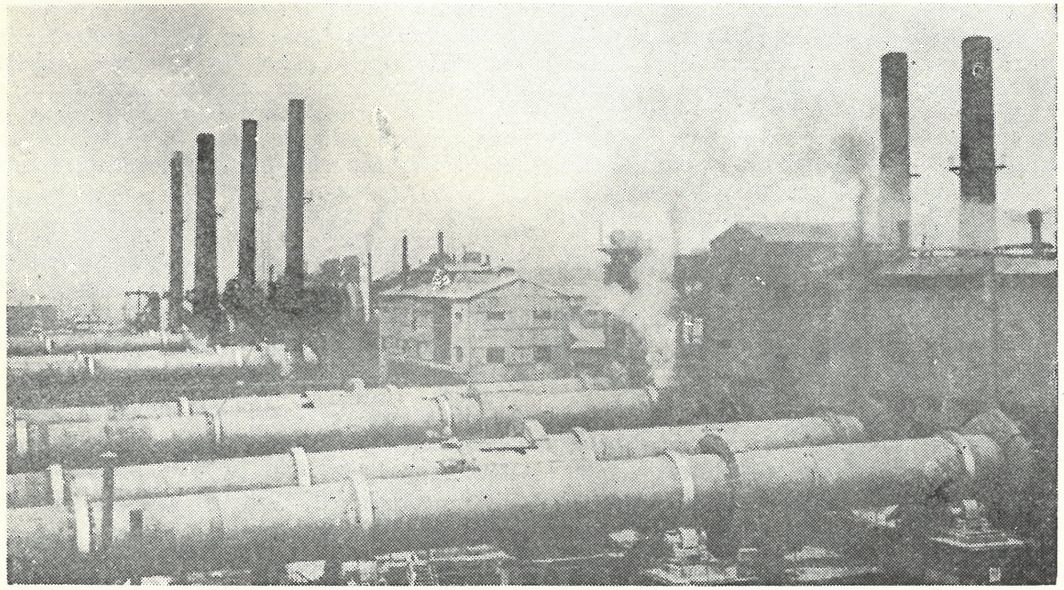
Proud of this, they, true to the teachings of the great leader, are now effecting innovations every day in steel production under the revolutionary slogan: "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

The workers of the revolving furnace workshop including the steelmakers of revolving furnaces Nos. 1 and 2 which the fatherly leader personally came to see are striving to further develop our independent ferrous metallurgical industry with inexhaustible raw materials and fuel in our country, sharply increasing granulated iron production.

They introduced a new work method with unflagging high fighting spirit and ambition, giving full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and increased granulated iron production 2.5 times as against the corresponding period of last year.

The workers of the assortment workshop

The outer view of the steel works



reinforced their equipment with their collective strength and wisdom and put all machines and equipment into capacity operation, and promptly treat granulated iron mixture from revolving furnaces.

The "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is in full swing in the steel casting workshop, too.

Comrades Ryu Jang Ryong and Chon Chang Jo and other smelters of the twice Chollima steel casting and smelting workteam pledged themselves to be loyal to the great leader before their electric furnace where molten iron was dancing. Faithfully following the teachings of the great leader, they, well aware that they are the masters of the revolution, introduced a new work method and applied new equipment to their furnace, thus reducing the heating time sharply and increasing the production of molten iron per heat 1.2 times.

The workers of the steel casting workteam waged a powerfull struggle to increase the production of cast steel products and improve their quality, with the result that the production of cast steel products increased 3 or 4 times and their service life lengthened 1.5-2 times.

The workers of the fireproofing workshop are also effecting fresh innovations.

The calciners who regard it as their highest honour and sacred duty to lessen the anxiety of the fatherly leader take good care of the equipment of the remote-controlled tunnel-type calcinatory made by themselves, turning out 1.3 times more fireproofings of much better quality than last year and saving a huge amount of anthracite.

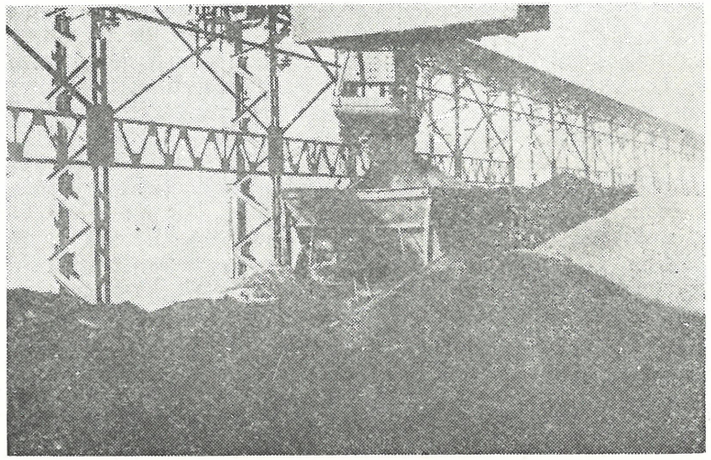
The entire workers and technicians of the steel works regard the teachings of the great leader as law and supreme order and make it a rule to carry them out unconditionally and thoroughly, displaying boundless devotion and self-sacrifice without any slightest reason and excuse. Under the banner of the technical revolution with the three major tasks they are now striving to establish the system of commanding productive operation by using industrial TVs and radios and complete the introduction of automation and remote control in the production processes as soon as possible.

In particular, the workers and technicians of the automation workteam, in close cooperation with all workshops and workteams, are well arranging automation and remote-control rooms and help operators of separate machines such as cranes and locomotive to use transceivers.

The workers of the Chongjin Steel Works, in whose hearts only perfectly clear and clean blood of Juche type boils, are now working harder to faithfully carry out the great leader's teachings.

Thanks to the labour efforts of our steelmakers, who know only creation and innovation, to be intensely loyal to the great leader and the glorious Party, new outstanding results in granulated iron production will be attained.

Granulated iron production increases daily through a vigorous speed campaign



National Economic Planning in Our Country (1)

Enhancing the economy-organizing function of the state and strengthening its planned guidance of the national economy was essential to steadily develop the economy at a high rate and dynamically promote the revolution and construction in our country.

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party has creatively solved and solve the problems of national economic planning and planned guidance of the socialist economy as all other problems, from the firm Juche position.

Particularly after the completion of the socialist transformation of the production relations and the start of huger-scale economic construction, the planning work in our country was improved and strengthened on a full scale.

OUR PARTY'S CONSISTENT PRINCIPLE IN NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANNING

In our country manpower, materials and all other resources are used most effectively for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's welfare under a unified plan. That is why our economy develops steadily and systematically at a high rate.

In order to bring into play the superiority of planned economy our Party took into full account the requirements of the laws of the socialist economy, particularly the law of the planned and proportionate development of the national economy, in planning work.

Correct planning principle is important. It determines success in planning.

Without correct principle in planning, plans can not be worked out as required by Party policies, nor is it possible to enlist the masses of the people in carrying them out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analyzed that in socialist society the economy cannot be managed without plans and that the socialist economy can be developed only according to plans and, on this basis, clarified the basic principles to be observed in all links of planning work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To attend to the planning work well means after all to execute the Party's policies thoroughly in planning."

As the great leader taught, our Party has, first of all, strictly observed the principle of meeting its requirements in planning.

Observing this principle means thoroughly executing the Party's lines and policies in the planning of the national economy.

It is a major guarantee for success in our revolution and construction to firmly ensure the leading role of the Party in the planned guidance of the national economy and thoroughly carry out the Party's policies in the planning of the national economy.

What is important here is to thoroughly execute our Party's lines and policies embodying the great leader's revolutionary ideology, the Juche idea, in the planning of the national economy.

Therefore, we set goals and tasks of struggle according to the Party's lines and policies in drawing up plans, and fix production index by the tasks of struggle set by the Party.

In order to implement the principle of meeting the Party's requirements in planning, we strengthen the collective leadership of the Party over planning and direct all units to work out plans through collective discussion of Party committees.

In this way we correctly reflect the requirements of the Party's policies in planning and fully meet them.

Another basic principle followed by our Party in the planning of the national economy is to firmly guarantee scientific accuracy in planning.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In socialist society all the economic life of the country is conducted according to a plan. All materials and resources are utilized in a planned way, all factories and enterprises operate according to a plan and everybody works according to a plan. Therefore, plans must be very detailed and scientific."

Observing the principle of scientific accuracy in planning means well calculating the objective demands of the laws of the socialist economy and the actual conditions of economic development and working out realistic and mobilizing plans.

The economic activity of the state is conducted according to a plan and different branches of the economy are closely linked with each other. So, if any branch gets out of order, it causes chain reaction in all other respects of the country's economic life and renders it impossible to develop the national economy in a planned way.

Therefore, we map out plans on the basis of a full calculation of the demands of economic laws and the objective realities.

At the same time, we strictly guard against passivity and conservatism in planning and draw up active and mobilizing plans which take into full account all the reserves and possibilities.

Our Party strictly observes particularly the principle of mass line in the planning of the national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We should always strictly abide by the principle of drawing up plans on the basis of discussion with the mass of producers, so that they may accept those plans as their own.

"A plan must be drafted by those who actually direct production."

Abiding by the principle of mass line in the planning of the national economy means drawing up plans on the basis of discussion with the masses, so that they may accept plans as their own, and working out plans by those who actually direct production.

How to bring into play the political zeal and creative initiative of the mass of producers in guiding and managing the national economy according to plans is one of radical questions determining the outcome of economic construction.

The mass of producers know the actual conditions of production elements and latent reserves and possibilities better than anyone else. So they can find the more effective ways to bring about better results in production by mobilizing all the reserves and possibilities. Therefore, only plans drafted on the basis of discussion with the mass of producers can be objective plans as required by the actual situation of production and economic laws and active plans guaranteeing a high rate of production growth by mobilizing all reserves and possibilities.

In order to strictly observe the principle of mass line in the planned guidance of the national economy, we make the mass of producers accept a plan drawn up on the basis of discussion with them as their own.

After a proper plan has been drafted and the correct ways to implement it worked out, the result of its fulfilment depends on how the mass of producers participate in struggle to carry out the plan.

We explain in detail to the mass of producers the importance of the fulfilment of plans for the state and themselves and the ways to fulfil them qualitatively on schedule.

In this way, we make them accept plans as their tasks of struggle and strive to carry them out, full of confidence, with a high degree of political zeal and creative initiative.

As taught by the great leader, one of major requirements of the principle of mass line is that those who directly guide production draw up plans.

Direction and management of the economy in our country are guidance and management of production. They start with drafting plans and conclude with summing up the results of their fulfilment. Therefore, leading personnel must directly and responsibly guide the planning work. This is required by their position in the guidance of the economy.

So we don't confine planning only to professional planning workers but make those, who actually guide production, work out plans, so as to form correct plans, closely combine the direction of production with the planning work and provide all conditions for production such as techniques, materials and manpower in a unified way.

In our country managers or chief engineers directly undertake the planning work in factories and enterprises and chairmen or ministers and directors directly guide the work in committees and ministries or administration bureaus under the Administration Council.

We strictly observe the principle of mass line in the planning work, and map out scientific plans correctly reflecting the concrete situation of production and bring into full play the enthusiasm and creativity of the masses to fulfil them.

As seen above, our Party strictly abides by the principles of meeting its requirements, of scientific accuracy and mass line in planning, and thereby fulfils successfully the difficult task of managing the large-scale economy and develops the economy steadily at a high rate in whatever circumstances.

Choe Un Song

Leading Old Cadres to Keep Revolutionary Flowers in Bloom

Over 30 years have passed since liberation and not a few members of the Workers' Party and cadres have grown old to be grey-haired. They have fought with all dedication to create, strengthen and develop the Party and the people's power, achieve the reunification and independence of the country and bring the cause of socialism and communism to completion.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The old cadres who work in different fields of the national economy now are all priceless assets of our Party."

The fatherly leader immensely values and loves the old revolutionary soldiers and leads them all with tender affection to keep their revolutionary flowers in bloom with youthful vigor without getting spiritually senile for ever though they have grown old physically.

One of such revolutionary soldiers is Labour Hero Pak Jong Su who has worked for many years as chairman of the management board of the twice Guards Laureate Pungjong Coop Farm, Chungsan county, South Pyongan Province.

He was born in the Yoldusamcholli Plain of South Pyongan Province. From his childhood he sharecropped as his father did. He and his family lived in the depths of misery, suffering all manner of humiliation and insult and slaving under the whips of the Japanese imperialists and landlords. At long last the warm rays of the sun reached them; the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, restored the country and brought the joy of a new life to them.

After the country's liberation the great leader put forward the programme-slogan, **"Land to tillers!"** and roused the peasants to the agrarian reform. Comrade Jong Su firmly resolved to be loyal eternally to the great leader, who met the age-old desire of our peasants for land.

Together with the workers who came to the countryside to lead and help the acute class struggle of peasants against the landlords, he worked day and night as a member of the rural committee for the successful execution of the Agrarian Reform Law charted by the great leader, frustrating every subversive and sabotaging manoeuvre of the enemies.

In the pre-liberation days he could not attend school. After liberation he learned to read and write our language at an adult school and saw the truth of revolution in the course of struggle.

Under the great concern of the fatherly leader, he finished a short training course and a communist college to be a management worker in agriculture.

In the past ten-odd years, while he worked as chairman of the management board of the coop farm, the great leader gave on-the-spot guidance nine times and clearly pointed out the direction and ways for the development of the farm to its management personnel, sitting knee to knee with them, and wisely led them to put into practice the great rural theses.

Unforgettable is March 23, 1969. That day the fatherly leader visited the village and acquainted himself fully with the living conditions of the coop farmers and was very sorry to learn that water service had not been introduced completely. And he took a measure to send materials to complete waterworks as soon as possible so that every house could have water supplied.

He took management personnel of the farm to paddies. There he even counted stubbles and taught how to distribute different strains of crops in a scientific way, plough paddies and grow rice plants and told them about the ratio of various fertilizers in their use and about the time of their application.

In September that year the great leader came to the village. Looking round fields yielding a rich crop of rice, he highly praised and encouraged the peasants, saying that they did farming well along scientific and technical lines and that they would be able to produce 13,000 tons of grain by raising the per-unit area yield.

The fatherly leader called at this village many times in 1973 to make it an exemplar of socialist modern farm villages. He pointed to the clear-cut direction and concrete ways to build two-storied dwellings in a big way and said earnestly that the chairman of the management board of the farm should devote himself to farming to repay the solicitude of the Party and the state with the increased production of grain, leaving housing construction with the rural construction corps.

Even when he gave on-the-spot guidance to other localities, the great leader called the management personnel of this farm to show them how to build up their village better.

Comrade Jong Su had the great honour of seeing the fatherly leader and receiving his earnest teachings many times a year. Each time he was increasingly deeply conscious of his position and mission as chairman of the management board of a coop farm and renewed his determination to repay the great leader's deep political trust and warm solicitude with high political consciousness and technique, with boundless loyalty to him.

At the same time, he blamed himself for failing to do even what could be done be-

Pak Jong Su, chairman of the management board of the coop farm, telling the coop farmers about the brighter future of his farm which will prosper under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader

cause his level of guidance did not meet the requirements of developing realities in which the industrialization and modernization of agriculture came to the fore.

On January 25 last year the fatherly leader visited the farm.

At the glad news of his arrival, functionaries of the farm came out, each with all dispatch, to receive him.

Exchanging greetings with them, the great leader saw there was not Comrade Jong Su and asked where he was.

Comrade Jong Su had gone out to work-team No. 6, where he learned that the fatherly leader was calling him. So he ran back to the village.

In unabated excitement, he went into the room, where the great leader was inquiring in detail the farm work of the farm's chief engineer.

The fatherly leader clasped hands with him and asked how he had done and kindly inquired after his health.

He said frankly that he found it very hard to work on because he could not see well as he grew old though he had nothing particularly wrong with him and because his duty as chairman of the management board was above his capacity.

Taking up his spectacles on the desk, the fatherly leader said repeatedly in an excited tone that the chairman should wear spectacles as he himself did if he could not see well.

Now Comrade Jong Su did not know what to do, moved by his deep trust in and warm love for a revolutionary soldier.

Indeed, the fatherly leader values and takes good care of old cadres out of boundless love and deep concern to make, through socio-political and revolutionary training, them all continue the revolution with unshakable faith, indomitable fighting spirit and youthful vigor.

Comrade Jong Su felt his heart break at the thought that he worried the fatherly leader, who carefully looked after him to enable him to keep to his revolutionary post, by manifesting his weakness, instead of expressing his resolve to repay his warm love and care with loyalty.

Soon the great leader changed the subject of conversation. He further asked him about the farm work and kindly told him about the farm's immediate tasks.

Then he told Comrade Jong Su to go on with his work as chairman of the management board with fresh confidence and courage and to have another vice-chairman to help him actively in his work since he might find it hard to manage his large farm.

Time crept on. The fatherly leader walked up to his car to leave the village. He beckoned Comrade Jong Su to him and encouraged him more than once to try to work on well, saying that he would visit the village again.

His car disappeared round a mountain bend. But Comrade Jong Su was still excited with great joy. He renewed his determination to faithfully carry out his teachings at any cost and remain infinitely loyal to him.

At a Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee held shortly after that, the fatherly leader presented the matter of the old cadres who had long worked for the revolution as a serious problem.

Telling the attendants about the career of Comrade Pak Jong Su, he stressed that those cadres who had fought long following the Party, were priceless treasures of the Korean revolution, and earnestly said that though they found it hard to work on with age, they should be helped well to continue with their worthwhile life and struggle to the end.

The respected and beloved leader saw that the title of Labour Hero was awarded to Comrade Pak Jong Su who worked heart and soul to put into effect the great rural theses.

As seen above, his trust in and love for revolutionary soldiers render old cadres youthful and give them strength and courage, thus enabling them to devote their whole life solely to the worthwhile revolution without departing from it.

Kim Mun Son

Chongryon's Struggle to Defend Democratic, National Rights

Under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), regarding it as one of the most important tasks to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan, has vigorously struggled for doing so, upholding the banner of the great Juche idea.

The struggle to safeguard and defend the democratic, national rights is a sacred patriotic work for the Korean nationals in Japan to defend national dignity and to glorify the honour of the citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea because they suffer all sorts of national persecution and discrimination of the enemies within and without.

Chongryon set a movement to recover Koreans as an important task in defending the national rights of the Koreans in Japan and is waging this movement energetically.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"An important question in the struggle to defend the national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan is to launch a strong movement to recover Koreans and to prevent Koreans from being assimilated with Japanese."

The movement to recover Koreans, as proposed by the great leader, is a sacred struggle to shatter the crafty scheme of the Japanese reactionaries to assimilate the Koreans in Japan one by one with Japanese and a patriotic movement of the entire Koreans in Japan to guide them all to carry out the patriotic tasks of Chongryon.

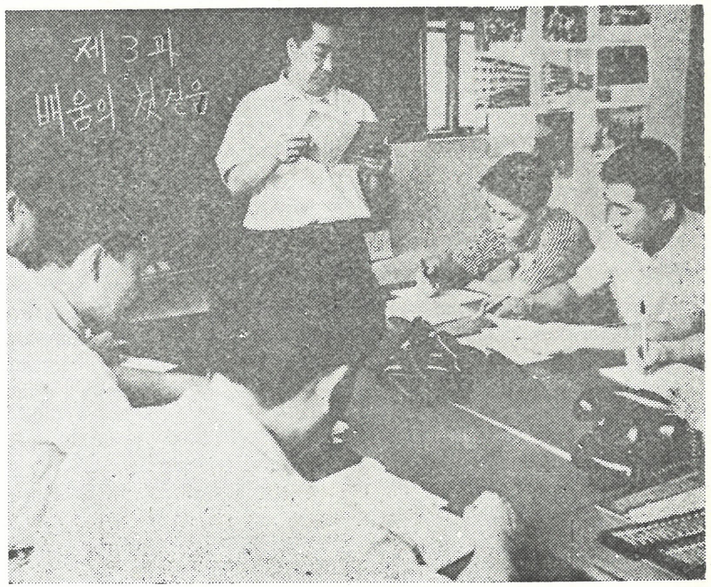
Chongryon enlists in this movement its organizations of all levels and affiliated organizations by the method of one person recovering ten Koreans, ten persons a hundred Koreans and a hundred persons a thousand Koreans to rally more compatriots closely around the great leader, and trains the sons and daughters of Koreans to work splendidly for the fatherland.

The Chongryon functionaries and active patriotic compatriots go among Koreans who do not know their mother tongue to carry on educational work in various ways in conformity with their specific traits and levels.

They frequently visit compatriots' houses to tell them in easy-to-grasp terms about the fatherland prospering and developing under the wise guidance of the fatherly leader and the patriotic work of Chongryon, or sincerely help them to solve difficulties in their business activities and life.

In the course, many compatriots are fully convinced that it is really

Out of a desire to do more for the socialist fatherland, Korean nationals in Japan are studying hard



happy and proud to live a life worthy of Koreans under the guidance of the great leader, and devote themselves to Chongryon's patriotic work and send their children to Korean schools.

In the past many compatriots lived hopelessly in uneasiness and pains, tricked by the Japanese reactionaries and special agents of south Korean puppets, without keeping to national principles. But today they learn our language, respectfully hanging the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the walls of their houses. Deeply convinced that the road indicated by the fatherly leader is the only way to a really worthwhile and dignified life as Koreans, they take an active part in the patriotic work of Chongryon.

What is the most important in defending the democratic, national rights and dignity of the Korean citizens in Japan is democratic national education.

This is of great import also in recovering Koreans.

Guided by the great leader's Juche educational thought and his policy on the education of overseas compatriots, Chongryon directs its great efforts to the work of democratic national education.

Chongryon firmly established the ideological system of Juche in school education and strengthens the education of the Korean youth and children in Japan in the Juche idea, the revolutionary traditions and socialist patriotism to train them to be workers boundlessly faithful to the great leader.

Today the Korean youth and children in Japan, even in the difficult circumstances of the capitalist country, are preparing themselves to be dependable workers for their motherland equipped with Juche revolutionary world outlook, regarding it as pride and honour to enjoy the guidance of the great leader. Under the warm and fatherly care and solicitude of the great leader Chongryon has established a well-arranged system of democratic national education from kindergarten to university and carries out national education in Korean language at 161 regular schools and a large number of afternoon-evening schools.

Under the great banner of Juche, Chongryon is struggling energetically to defend the citizenship of the DPRK and other democratic, national rights in defiance of all sorts of suppression and schemes of internal and external reactionaries.

Chongryon resolutely struggled against the imposition of "application for denizenship" and "ROK nationality" upon the Korean nationals in Japan by the Japanese reactionaries in collusion with the puppet clique of the all-time traitor Pak Jung Hi, which are designed to suppress them on a full scale.

Through protest meetings, street demonstrations, signature campaign, Chongryon foiled the enemy's scheme to force our compatriots out of Japan to south Korea.

By dint of this just struggle, many compatriots renounced the shameful puppet "ROK nationality" and regained the DPRK citizenship.

Moreover, Chongryon waged a strong struggle against the machination of the reactionary Japanese government to enact the notorious fascist "immigration and emigration law" and the "foreigners' school law" to deprive the Korean nationals in Japan of their rights to existence and national education and the Chongryon functionaries and compatriots of their freedom of social activities and frustrated their machination to fake up the evil laws, demonstrating its united might internally and externally.

Chongryon has achieved great successes in the realization of the return and free visit of Koreans in Japan to their fatherland and their free travel to the third countries.

From the start of the repatriation to the DPRK—their glorious fatherland, their long-cherished desire, up to date, 90,000 and more than several thousand Koreans returned home from Japan to lead a happy life under the warm care of the great leader. Many Chongryon delegations and compatriots visited their homeland and many Chongryon delegations attended international meetings held in the third countries and went back to Japan.

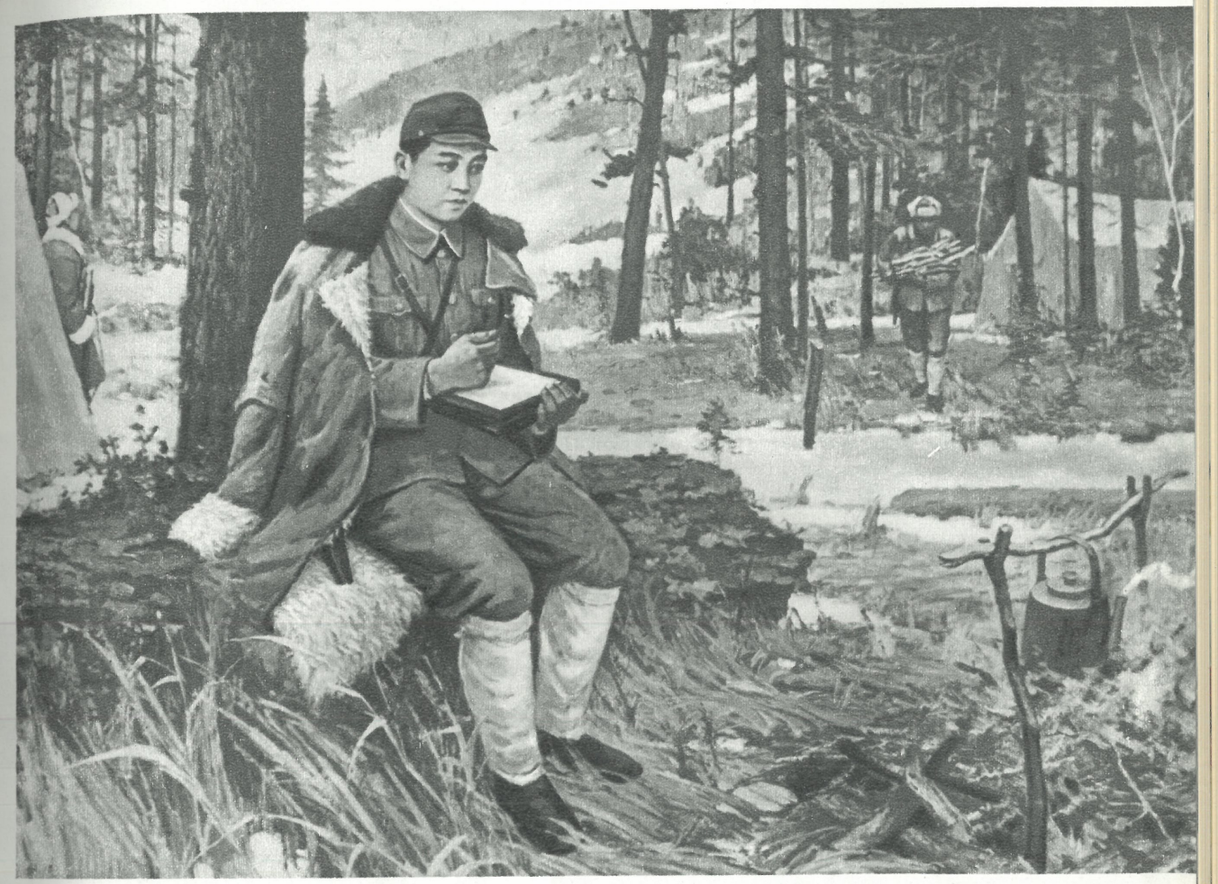
Chongryon sets it as one of its lofty national duties to defend human rights, the right to existence, the business right of the compatriots who live in the difficult circumstances of the alien land.

The Japanese reactionaries kill or wound, do violence to and arrest Korean nationals and students, force them to serve as spies and expel them from Japan. Chongryon exposes and condemns these vicious acts and resolutely struggles against them.

As seen above, Chongryon is admirably carrying out its lofty national duty to defend the democratic, national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan.

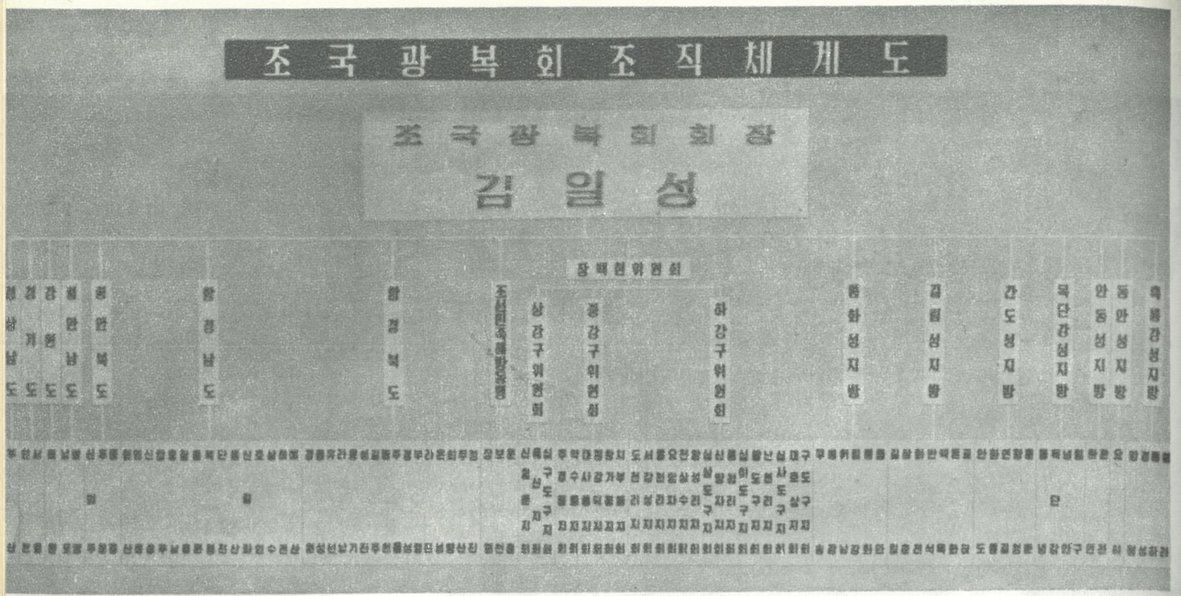
Upholding the great leader's New Year Address for this year, Chongryon vigorously struggles to firmly defend the democratic, national rights and achieve the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and actively endeavours to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and the world progressive peoples.

Son Gong Hak

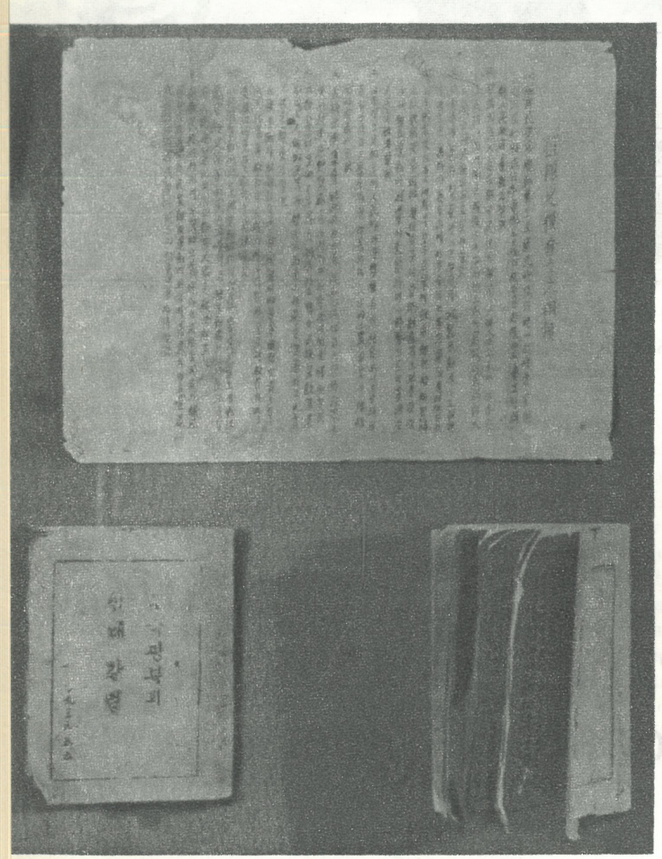


The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung working out the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland

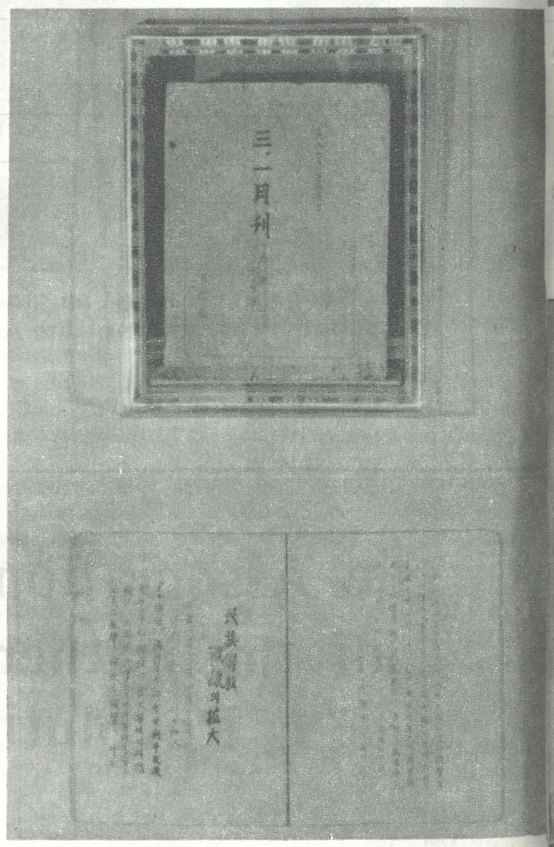
The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, an Unfading Revolutionary Banner



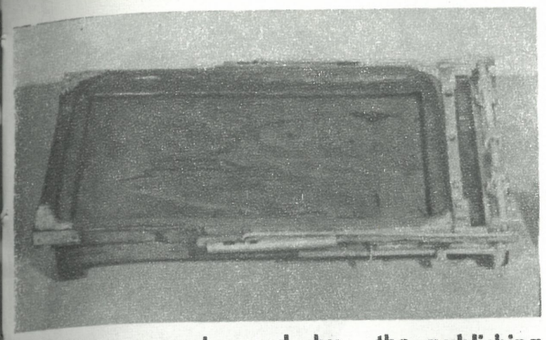
The chart of the organizational system of the ARF



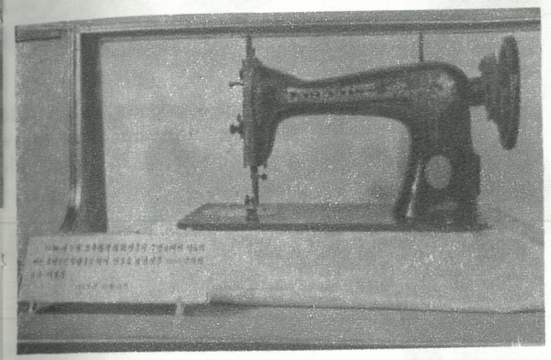
The Ten-point Programme and Rules of the ARF charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



The first issue of the monthly "Samil Wolgan", organ of the ARF

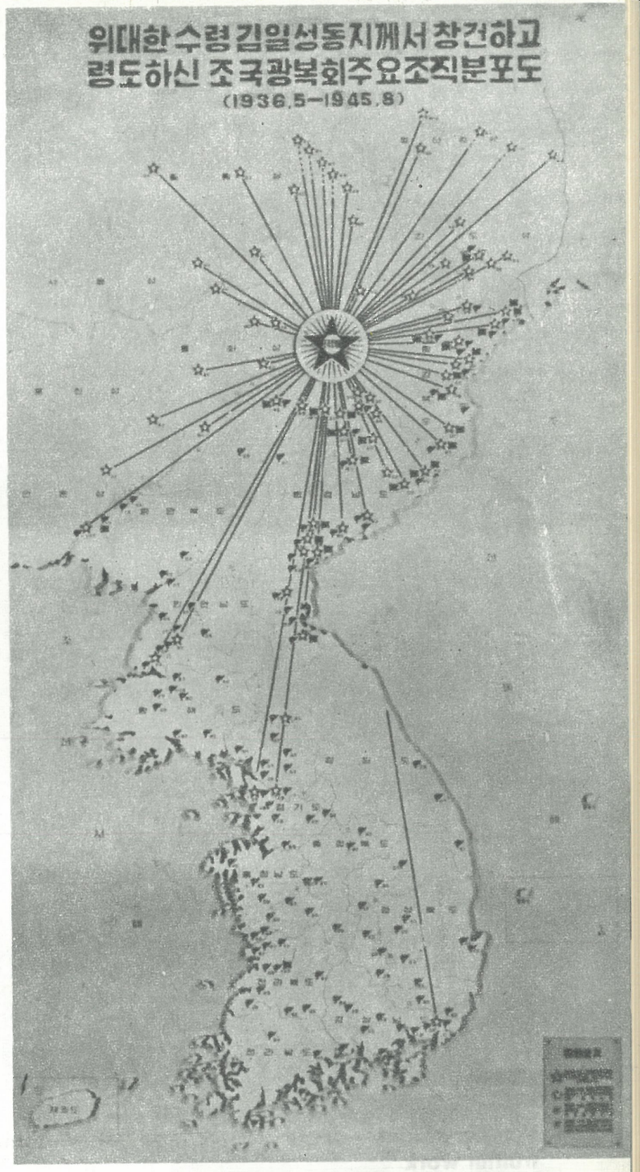


A mimeograph used by the publishing house of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA)



A sewing machine presented by ARF members to the KPRA in July 1936

Materials on the establishment and guidance of the ARF by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



The distribution map of major organizations of the ARF founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

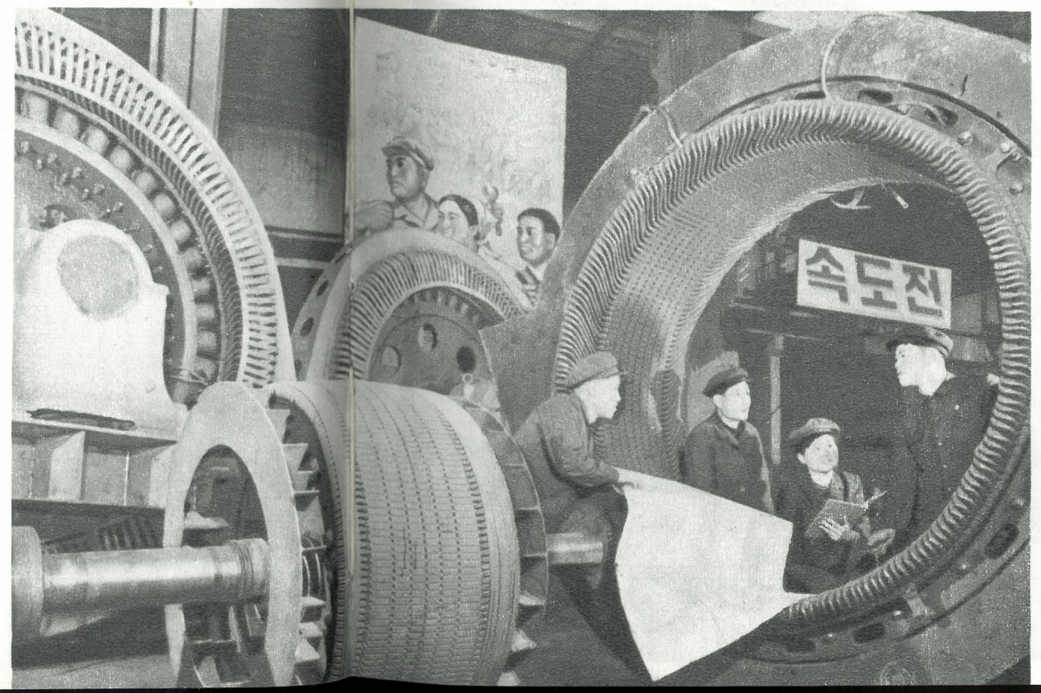
Worker-students come to college after their day's fruitful work

Worker-Students

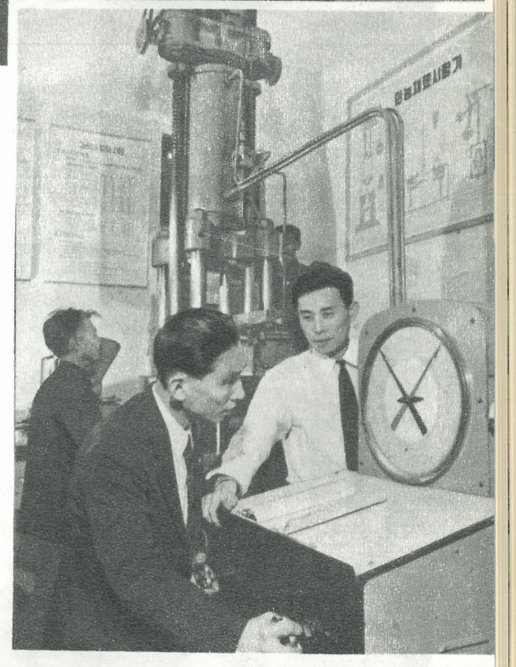
—At Taean Technical College—

Worker-students in hot discussion to deepen their knowledge acquired in their classroom

Worker-students of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant are making innovations in the production of large generators under the revolutionary slogan "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!"



In the electric machine laboratory



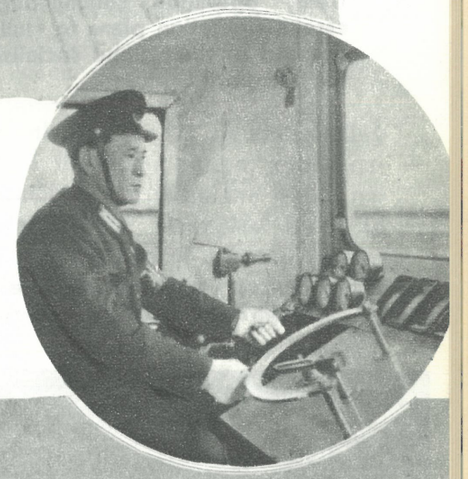
Individual instruction

Seething Transportation Front

Under the militant slogan "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" crew of the Chongju locomotive corps have overfulfilled their daily assignment today, too

In the automated dispatcher room

In order to be intensely loyal to the great leader, Kim Jong Guk, Merited Engineer, is running his locomotive without accident today, too →

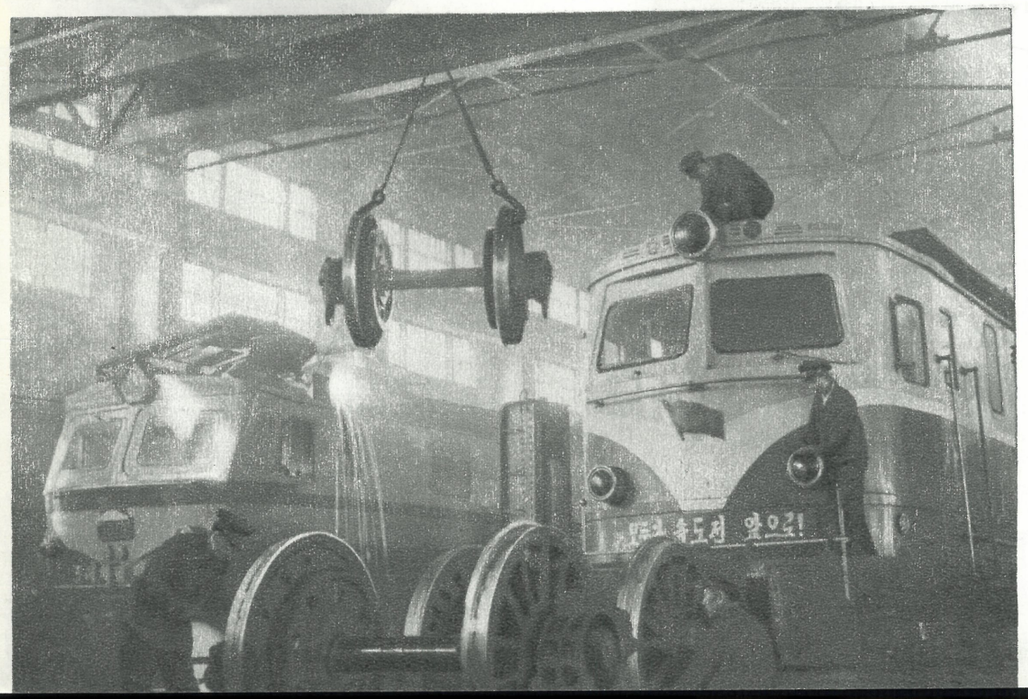


A freight train is running without accident, carrying more goods

Train operation commanders work out careful operation plans to fully meet the demand of the grand socialist construction for transport

They receive new assignments

Checkup and repair are conducted regularly for accident-free run



Formation of Countrywide National United Front—a Major Guarantee for Korea's Reunification

In his report to the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung reclarified the wisest policy of the country's reunification and put forward a programme-task of forming a national united front throughout the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**In order to reunify the country independently and peacefully, a national united front should be formed for the whole country on the principle of great national unity.**" ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 36.)

The great leader's proposal for forming a countrywide national united front on the principle of great national unity is an application of the immortal Juche idea to the settlement of the reunification question; it is an unfading banner which makes it possible to pave the way to reunification by the Korean people themselves by uniting the strength of the whole nation.

The proposal reflects the unanimous will of the entire Korean people; it is a patriotic programme to smash the manoeuvrings of separatists within and without and check the permanent split of the nation and realize the country's reunification as soon as possible.

The great leader's proposal for forming a countrywide national united front is a most reasonable suggestion showing the short cut to the country's reunification; it arouses the broad-based patriotic people of all walks of life in the north and south to a vigorous struggle for national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"**Reunifying the country is an undertaking for the good of the whole nation, and a national task feasible only when the whole nation unites efforts and struggles for it in firm unity. The formation of a broad national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity is a major guarantee for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.**" (Ibid., pp. 36-7.)

The question of our country's reunification is essentially a question of taking back the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale; and it is a question affecting the vital interests of the entire people in the north and south of Korea.

The territorial and national split by US imperialist occupation of south Korea brings untold misfortunes and sufferings upon our people, the south Korean people in particular, and not upon only one section of people but the whole nation. That is why the people of all strata are vitally interested in the realization of the national reunification cause.

National reunification is a nationwide undertaking which cannot be fulfilled only

by the efforts of one political party and grouping or a few specified persons and can be successfully carried out only by the efforts of the whole nation, all the patriotic forces, according to the general will of the whole nation.

The proposal for forming a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity fully accords with such a nationwide character of the country's reunification question.

The basic principle of our Party in the settlement of the reunification problem is to firmly adhere to the Juche position.

The masters in the solution of the question of the country's reunification, just as in the settlement of all other problems, are the entire Korean people. Accordingly, the national reunification question can be successfully resolved only by the efforts of the popular masses.

If the masses of people, the masters, are excluded from it, it is impossible to eliminate outside interference and successfully solve the reunification question by enlisting the whole nation, the entire people.

Only when all the patriotic forces in the north and south pool their strength and wisdom and extensively participate in the solution of the question of the country's reunification, can national reunification be realized in keeping with the will and desire of our people.

The formation of a national united front throughout the country is badly needed particularly by the present situation in which the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are working more feverishly than ever to create "two Koreas," oppose communism and start war.

This proposal is an absolutely correct one based on fully realizable possibility.

Since the question of the country's reunification is that of ensuring the country's independence and national sovereignty on a countrywide scale, all Koreans in the north and the south are commonly interested in it.

Struggle for national reunification is a struggle between patriots and traitors to the nation, between the forces advocating national independence and the imperialist forces of aggression, because it is a struggle for the complete liberation of the nation and the country's full independence.

National reunification is an aspiration not of the people in one area, the north or the south, but of the whole nation, and it is a national duty to be fulfilled by all political parties and groupings and all segments of people concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation.

The people in the north and south of Korea live under the different social systems because of the country's temporary division and have different ideologies and political ideals. But they commonly desire the country's reunification.

This common desire for national reunification provides a practical basis for the unity and collaboration of the patriotic people of all strata who value the country's independence and national sovereignty, irrespective of the differences in ideologies and ideals, social systems and religious beliefs.

Ours is a people strong in spirit of unity and the will to fight, who has historically fought in unity to save the country and the nation against the foreign invaders; and our nation is a brave people with patriotic traditions who, united as one, had won great victories.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the broad-based patriotic people of all walks of life devotedly fought in close unity to crush Japanese imperialism and liberate the fatherland. After liberation, too, the broad-based patriotic people of all sections in the north and south of Korea fought resolutely in firm unity. A good example is the historic Joint Conference of Representatives of North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations held in April 1948, with representatives from many north and south

Korean political parties and social organizations attending, to frustrate the nation-splitting manoeuvrings of the US imperialists and their stooges and their plot for the traitorous "separate elections" to rig up a puppet regime in south Korea.

Now there is no reason whatsoever for all segments of patriotic people in the north and south not to unite in the struggle for national reunification, the cherished aspiration of the whole nation.

All people who truly love the country and the nation and desire national reunification can unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending the differences in ideologies and ideals, social systems and religious beliefs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to form a broad national united front which covers the whole nation, the north and the south should respect and have faith in each other and endeavour to find common denominators instead of differences." (Ibid., p. 38.)

The mutual respect and faith of the north and south is a prerequisite to unity and collaboration and their endeavour to find common denominators instead of differences is a major requirement of unity and collaboration.

Ours is a homogeneous nation of the same ancestry who had long lived harmoniously over a long period of half a myriad years. It is the supreme national task to drive the foreign forces out of south Korea and regain national sovereignty on a countrywide scale.

Our Party emphasized more than once that we are ready to hold negotiations at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea on the national reunification question and to unite and collaborate with them.

In hearty response to this patriotic appeal of our Party, the political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the Republic proposed time and again to hold the north-south political negotiations and a Great National Congress. Many political parties and individual personages in south Korea, too, supported and responded to it.

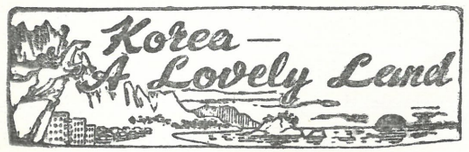
If the south Korean authorities truly want national union and reunification, they should not excite hostility to the northern half of the Republic, clamouring for "confrontation with dialogue", "competition with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue," but stop their "anti-communist" rackets, revoke the "anti-communist law" and desist from suppressing the patriotic people in south Korea, and change their "anti-communist" policy to a policy of alliance with communism.

Confrontation and competition lead to division, to treachery to the nation, hampering great national unity and freezing national split, and thus bisecting our country into "two Koreas" permanently, while unity and collaboration lead to reunification, to patriotism. The north and south must not go in for confrontation, competition and co-existence but unite, collaborate and be unified.

The proposal for forming a national united front for the whole country on the principle of great national unity, as set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is an uncommonly wise one which renders it possible to reunify the country with our nation's own strength by rallying all the patriotic forces; and it illuminates the way to sovereignty, national independence and prosperity.

The Korean people will surely carry to success the just cause of the nation in firm unity under the banner of national reunification according to the proposal advanced by the great leader.

Choe Song Hwa



Mt. Yak-san

THE respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

Mt. Yak-san is in Nyongbyon County, North Pyongan Province of our country.

It is about 280 square kilometres wide and 489.8 metres high.

Granite lies in its bed and its earth is mainly brown.

The mountain is formed of curious rocks and natural cliffs.

More than 200 kinds of medicinal herbs including white broad bellflower grow in the mountain.

It abounds so greatly in medicinal herbs and produces mineral water. Hence the name of the mountain Yak-san or medicine-producing mountain.

Tongdae, Hakbyoru and Cheilbong Peak present superb views in the mountain.

Tongdae consists of fantastic rocks. The Kobugi-bawi Rock looks just like two tortoises lying on a rock resembling a cone standing upside down. The mountain is also called Yaksan-Tongdae, because Tongdae is most beautiful in the mountain.

Hakbyoru, a wall-like natural cliff more than 100 metres high, stands at the northern end of the mountain.

The Cheil-bong Peak which looks like a straw hat put face down soars in the centre of the Yaksan-ryong Ridge about 400 metres south of the Kobugi-bawi Rock.

In Mt. Yak-san there grow a great many species of trees and flowers—pine, oak, pine-nut and other trees, and white plums, magnolia and other flowers. In particular, azalea of Mt. Yak-san is noted for its beauty from old times.

The whole mountain is aflame with light-pink azaleas in full bloom in spring and the crimson maple adds beauty to the mountain in autumn.

The mountain affords a fine view of the hills and fertile fields stretching far and wide to the West Sea of Korea. At the north-eastern foot of the mountain, the crystal-clear Kuryong-gang Stream winds and the Nyongbyon basin lies.

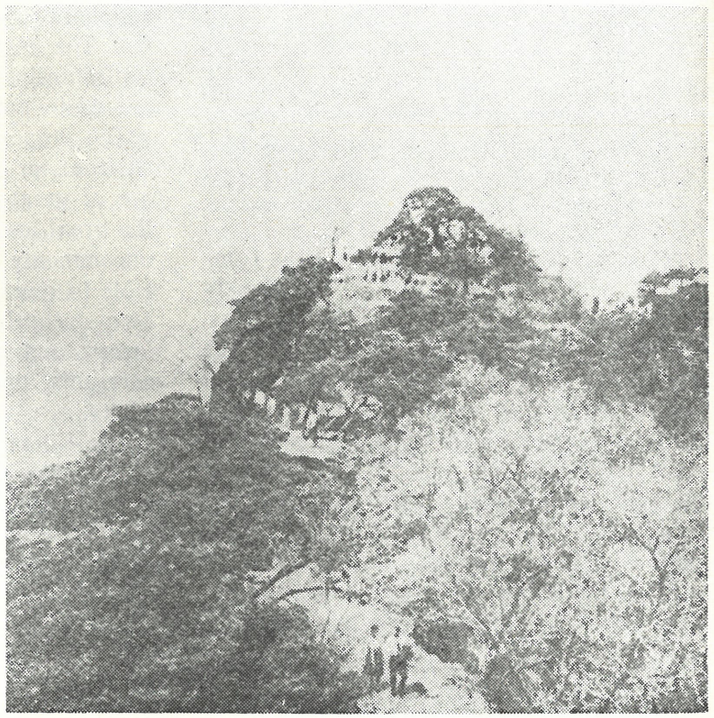
Mt. Yak-san boasts of many national cultural and historical remains, creatures of our talented ancestors, such as the Chonju-sa Temple and the Sowun-sa Temple, and the Cholongsong Fortress and the 3,000-odd metre-long mountain walls where our people repelled foreign invaders.

From old times, our people sang of the beauty of the mountain in the form of lyric folk song. And they produce silk fabrics of good quality with the pattern of the beautiful azaleas and crimson maple of the mountain. They are called "Yaksandan" or Yak-san silk.

Before the country's liberation Mt. Yak-san was used exclusively by the Japanese imperialists and their stooges for their pleasure-seeking. And the Japanese imperialists cut down trees at random and destroyed scenic spots.

After liberation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally visited Mt. Yak-san and taught people there that they should not damage trees or pick flowers but take good care of each of them. Faithful to his teachings, they have turned the mountain into a more attractive scenic spot, into a cultural recreation ground beloved by the working people and preserve and protect well the cultural and historial remains.

Han Min Su



North-South Political Consultative Conference Should Be Convened without Delay

One of the questions which caused a serious conflict of views in the dialogue between the north and the south of Korea is the question of convening a political consultative conference representing people of all walks of life, political parties and social organizations in the north and the south.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has taught:

"In order to settle the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of our people, it is necessary to enable the masses of people of all strata in the north and south to participate in the nationwide patriotic work for national reunification."

We repeatedly proposed to the south Korean side the question of convening a political consultative conference at every opportunity—at the meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission after the first high-level talks between the north and the south and at the contacts between Vice-chairmen of the two sides after the function of the North-South Co-ordination Commission was suspended.

But the question of convening a political consultative conference has not been solved up to this date.

The failure to solve the question of convening a political consultative conference, like other questions discussed between the north and south, is attributable after all to the fundamentally different attitudes and stands of the two sides towards the north-south dialogue and the question of national reunification.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic consistently advanced a proposal to call a political consultative conference between the north and the south with a desire to promote the reunification of the country at the meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission and on various other occasions from the first day of the north-south dialogue and made all sincere efforts in every way for its realization.

We proposed to have bilateral or multilateral contacts and negotiations between representatives of all political parties and social organisations of the north and the south at the first north-south high-level talks held in Pyongyang early in May 1972, and raised this question again at the second and third meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission held in March and June 1973.

Moreover, we arranged the contacts between Vice-chairmen of the two sides of the North-South Co-ordination Commission after the north-south dialogue was deadlocked due to the south Korean authorities' nation-splitting machinations and put forward there a reasonable proposal on convening a political consultative conference along with the Co-ordination Commission, in February 1974 and made consistent efforts for its realization.

Why do we strongly call for the convocation of a political consultative conference?

It is, first of all, to settle the question of our country's reunification in conformity with the will and interests of our people.

Originally, the question of our country's reunification is a question related to the destiny of the entire Korean people. It is a nationwide cause to be carried out by the united efforts of the people of all walks of life in the north and the south and in their interests.

In order to successfully carry out this cause of the whole nation, the masses of people, its actual master, should be let to actively participate in the work and a wide-range dialogue arranged so that the will and demand of the people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations may be fully reflected.

We call for the convocation of a political consultative conference also because all political parties, social organisations and people of all strata in the north and the south strongly demand their direct participation in accomplishing the cause of the country's reunification.

The historic North-South Joint Statement was made public and the dialogue started in our country thanks to the efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for independent and peaceful reunification. Thus the ardent desire of all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south for reunification grew stronger as never before.

On August 19, 1972, after the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, all political parties and social organizations in the northern half made public a joint statement and appealed to the political parties and social organizations in south Korea to convene a political consultative conference representing all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and actively solve the reunification question. We advanced the proposal several times later.

The south Korean opposition parties and people of all strata strongly demanded the formation of a "national consultative organization" for the solution of the reunification question.

The New Democratic Party of south Korea at its Party congress held in May 1973 adopted it as the Party's programme for reunification to "reorganize the present North-South Co-ordination Commission into an all-nation consultative organization representing all strata for opposing the exclusive participation of the ruling forces in the discussion of the reunification question and reflecting and coordinating the will of the nation who aspire after reunification." ("Pusan Ilbo Branch," May 3, 1973.)

The Democratic Unification Party also held that "in order to achieve the reunification of the north and the south, an all-nation consultative organization for reunification consisting of leading figures of all circles including political parties who respect and can reflect the general will of the whole nation should be formed." ("Kukje Sinbo Branch," June 15, 1973.)

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification of south Korea, in its statements on September 1 and November 18, 1973, strongly maintained that "the representatives of all political parties, social organizations and people of all strata in the north and the south should be allowed to participate" in solving the reunification question as the "territorial reunification is a nationwide undertaking and, therefore, it requires the participation of the whole nation in it," and repeatedly clarified its readiness to send its representative to the work for convening a Great National Congress.

This bespeaks that our proposal on convening a political consultative conference is a mature, realistic question reflecting the unanimous demand of the political parties and social organizations in the north and south.

The need to convene a political consultative conference is particularly connected with the stand of the south Korean authorities on the dialogue and reunification. The south Korean authorities, using the dialogue in pursuing their nation-splitting line, fear the reflection of the people's genuine will in it. In order to bring the dialogue to a success and achieve reunification under such condition, we must reflect the will of the broad masses in realizing the cause of the country's reunification, not discussing the question only with the authorities.

As can be seen, the question of convening a political consultative conference in our country poses as an urgent one of principle which must be solved without fail.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean authorities are continuously rejecting our side's proposal.

Originally, they tried in every way to conduct the north-south dialogue within the narrow framework of the "Central Intelligence Agency," fearful of the reflection of the will of the broad masses of people in it.

In the Co-ordination Commission they categorically opposed the convocation of political consultative conference proposed by our side. In the contacts between Vice-chairmen of the two sides they openly rejected it, saying that the participation of representatives of broad segments of people in the north-south dialogue will "complicate the question" and "it is unnecessary to let representatives of all political parties and social organizations participate in the solution of the reunification question" because the present south Korean regime is based on the "representative system" and so on.

This is an absurd argument and shameful jargon.

The solution of the reunification question will in no way be complicated by the participation of representatives of broad segments of people in the north-south dialogue. On the contrary, if the will of the people is widely and directly reflected, the question will be solved most correctly in accordance with their will.

Whether the solution of the reunification question will be complicated or not depends on the stand of those approaching the dialogue, not on the number of people participating in it.

The experience of the Co-ordination Commission shows that the north-south dialogue became complicated not because many representatives participated in it, though the south Korean side alleged so, but complexity was created in the solution of the reunification question when those who opposed reunification and pursued national split participated in it.

The south Korean authorities are talking about a "representative system" to oppose the convocation of a political consultative conference. But it is well known to the world that the present south Korean "regime" is a "regime" of a military gang which seized "power" at the point of the bayonet, a treacherous regime maintained with the backing of the United States and Japan, a fascist regime engrossed in the suppression of the people and a treacherous regime opposing reunification and seeking split.

Those who exercise no sovereignty and are betraying the people dare talk about a "representative system." This is ridiculous indeed.

As they cannot justify their illegal stand with any pretext, of late the south Korean ruling circles are preposterously claiming that as the question of a political consultative conference is not one to be discussed at contacts between Vice-chairmen, the Co-ordination Commission meeting should be opened unconditionally to discuss the question.

As is widely known to the world, contacts between Vice-chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission were arranged to save the north-south dialogue as the south Korean authorities brought the work of the Co-ordination Commission to a deadlock. Their basic mission is to expand and reorganize the North-South Co-ordination Commission on the principle of letting broad segments of people actively participate in the solution of the question of national reunifica-

tion.

The political consultative conference proposed by our side in the contacts between Vice-chairmen of the two sides is a question which was raised as a link in the work for reorganizing the Co-ordination Commission and a question which had been repeatedly discussed between the north and the south for a long period according to the agreement reached between the two sides.

The reason why the south Korean side rejects the convocation of a north-south political consultative conference is clear.

It is because the south Korean ruling circles are afraid of the removal of the barriers between the north and the south and the people who desire national reunification.

The aim pursued by them in rejecting a political consultative conference is to suppress the expression of the free will of the broad masses of people, make the north-south dialogue their monopoly and follow the criminal nation-splitting line.

This ulterior intention was clearly disclosed in the past.

The south Korean authorities established the notorious "revitalized" fascist dictatorial system in October 1972, three months after the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, allowed a discourse on reunification only at the "National Conference for Unification," a subsidized organ of the "President", under the name of the "unity of public opinion" and harshly suppressed the slightest discussion about national reunification as an "act dividing public opinion."

They openly pursued the nation-splitting line, clamouring for "confrontation with dialogue," "competition with dialogue" and "co-existence with dialogue" inside and outside the conference hall.

Their attitude toward political consultation is also a direct extension of their nation-splitting line.

All the goings-on in our country show that national reunification cannot be realized or successfully promoted without the active participation in the north-south dialogue of broad segments of people and representatives of all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south who sincerely desire reunification.

If our country's reunification is to be achieved at an early date in accordance with the will and demand of the entire people, the United States must discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves.

The south Korean authorities must agree to convene a political consultative conference or a Great National Congress proposed by our side in the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement.

The attitude toward the question of convening a political consultative conference is an important criterion showing who truly wants a north-south dialogue for national reunification and who wants a dialogue for the split of the nation in our country.

When representatives of people of all walks of life and representatives of democratic and patriotic political parties and social organizations in the north and the south who desire national reunification sit at one place, the relations between the north and the south will be radically improved, a splendid groundwork laid for national unity and a radical turn brought about in the work for achieving national reunification.

We will as ever make all our efforts to frustrate the nation-splitting machination of the domestic and foreign splittists, realize the convocation of a political consultative conference between the north and the south and achieve the country's reunification.

We are firmly convinced that the world progressive people and democratic figures who love justice and truth will, in the future, too, as in the past, actively support and encourage the just cause of our people for achieving national reunification.

Why Is the South Korean Side Opposed to Many-sided Collaboration and Interchange between the North and the South?

As is widely known, our side put forward a number of reasonable and concrete proposals at the meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission to put into practice the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement and bent all sincere efforts to their realization.

One of the most important proposals advanced by our side at the meetings is that of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"To improve the north-south relations and expedite the country's reunification, it is necessary to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural fields."

Collaboration between the north and the south is the most principled mutual relationship to be established by the two sides in improving the north-south relations and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Acting on the spirit of the North-South Joint Statement, our side advanced more than once reasonable and concrete proposals to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south and made consistent, sincere efforts for their realization.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people, received the delegate of the south Korean side who came to Pyongyang to attend the second meeting of the Co-chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission in November 1972 and explained the policy of realizing many-sided collaboration and interchange in various domains between the north and the south.

Thus, the second meeting of the Co-chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission discussed the question of putting an end to confrontation and materializing collaboration in various domains, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, between the north and the south and a unanimity of views was reached on the north and the south working jointly, pooling strength, in all fields in accordance with the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement.

After that our side again put forward concrete and practical proposals to carry into effect the agreed points of the North-South Joint Statement and those adopted at the second meeting of the Co-chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission.

At three full-dress meetings of the North-South Co-ordination Commission we advanced proposals of fundamental significance in the solution of the question of national reunification, such as the convocation of a political consultative conference of political parties and social organisations and the institution of a north-south confederation in the political domain, and the reduction of munitions production, the number of military personnel and military spendings, the organization of a joint defence army and various other measures in the military domain.

As steps for collaboration in the economic field, we proposed such problems as the joint exploitation and utilization of underground resources, the development of fishing grounds in the north and the south and the ensuring of free, joint fishing and the joint undertaking of irrigation projects in south Korea. We also proposed as a collaboration in the scientific and cultural spheres to conduct joint study for the uniform development of the national language, make a joint study of the history of our country, exchange theatrical troupes, jointly produce films and exchange films, jointly open exhibitions and send a single national art troupe and a single sports team to

the international arena.

Along with this, we proposed to set up subcommittees for the political, military, economic, cultural and diplomatic domains within the Co-ordination Commission as pointed out in the "Agreement on the Formation and Operation of the North-South Co-ordination Commission" which was adopted by the two sides in order to practically realise many-sided collaboration between the north and the south.

Why is it necessary to realize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south?

First of all, it is because the materialisation of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south will make it possible to rejoin the severed national ties and provide preconditions for reunification.

Today there actually exist two systems with differing ideas and ideals in our country. Under such condition the materialisation of many-sided collaboration and interchange alone will make it possible to pull down the barriers between the north and the south and restore the severed national ties and to remove misunderstanding and mistrust stored up owing to the long split and create a climate of understanding and trust.

The materialisation of many-sided collaboration and interchange will also make it possible to rapidly develop the country's economy and improve the people's welfare by rationally utilizing all the potentials in the north and the south.

Only when many-sided collaboration is realised between the north and the south is it possible to utilize in a uniform and effective way the rich material and human resources of the country and thus contribute to the prosperity and development of the country and the improvement of the people's welfare.

Lastly, the materialisation of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south will further consolidate a peace agreement to be concluded between the two sides.

If many-sided collaboration and interchange are realised, the barriers between the north and the south will be pulled down and an atmosphere of mutual trust created and this will provide favourable conditions for collaboration in the military field, too.

Indeed, the materialisation of many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south is a reasonable way to restore the severed national ties, greatly augment the internal forces of our nation, heighten our people's consciousness of national independence and pride and make our nation firmly take its destiny in its own hands.

The south Korean side agreed in word, under pressure from public opinion at home and abroad, to realise collaboration between the north and the south. But it turned down, talking about "stage" and "order", all the fair and reasonable proposals advanced by our side to realise it.

The south Korean side categorically opposed any contact and interchange in the political, military and diplomatic domains, while talking about "total opening" and "economic exchange".

To begin with, it is illogical and ridiculous to talk about "total opening" and "economic exchange" apart from collaboration and interchange in the political and military fields.

How can we realise smooth economic exchange, while maintaining political and military confrontation? Even if economic exchange is realised under such condition, it will undoubtedly be used only for confrontation in the political and military fields.

In the final analysis, "total opening" and "economic exchange" advocated by the south Korean side are a deceptive slogan cried under public pressure at home and abroad and a ridiculous one.

The south Korean authorities' opposition to many-sided collaboration and interchange between the north and the south shows that they are not interested in pulling down the barriers between the north and the south, achieving great national unity and realising the reunification of the country. Their real aim is to maintain the present state of affairs and seek a split.

This is clearly borne out by the policy of dependence upon the outside forces they are pursuing behind the facade of the dialogue.

While opposing collaboration with us, the south Korean rulers are further tightening their tie-up with the outside forces.

Hand in glove with the outside forces, they are introducing foreign monopoly capital unlimitedly, thereby making the south Korean economy more thoroughly dependent on the foreign economy.

The south Korean authorities are conducting sycophantic diplomacy, sending to foreign countries various "missions" and "businessmen's groups" to induce foreign monopoly capital into south Korea. On the other hand, they are inviting to south Korea delegations of "international cooperation organisations" and "trade and investment survey groups" to strengthen economic compact with the outside forces.

After the announcement of the Joint Statement they introduced foreign monopoly capital without restriction into south Korea, saying that "foreign investment is no less better than the stationing of troops," to reduce the south Korean economy to a complete dependent economy.

As a result, the amount of foreign capital induced into south Korea which had reached 3,222 million dollars as of the end of 1972 since south Korea started inducing foreign capital swelled more than double, that is, 7,650 million dollars as of the end of 1974.

In particular, the south Korean authorities are following the line of further strengthening "south Korea-Japan cooperation" under the name of the "ROK-Japan Ministerial Conference" and the "ROK-Japan friendship," saying that "south Korea cannot subsist without Japan's aid."

They are indiscriminately introducing pollution industries which are rejected in foreign countries as a dustbin, bringing sufferings to the south Korean people.

Besides, various reactionary religious sects and corrupt culture are infiltrating into south Korea, spoiling the long history and beautiful customs and manner of our nation.

All these facts patently prove that the south Korean authorities are engrossed in flunkeyist treacherous acts against the nation to reduce south Korea to the foreign imperialists' commodity market and field for investment of capital, to their colony, by wantonly violating the principle of independence in national reunification and the agreed point on realizing north-south collaboration, opposing the fellow countrymen and further strengthening their tie-up with the outside forces.

The whole course of the meetings of the Co-ordination Commission showed with clarity who truly call for allout collaboration from the national independent stand and who oppose collaboration among the fellow countrymen and follow the road of dependence upon the outside forces and who call for unity, collaboration and reunification and who seek confrontation, competition and split.

If the south Korean authorities are truly interested in "totally opening society" to each other, pulling down the barriers between the north and the south and achieving the reunification of the country, they must accept without delay our proposal for many-sided collaboration and interchange.

"Resolution on Korea"

Expressing deep apprehensions as to the fact that the artificial division of Korea has been continuing for over 30 years due to the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and tension is daily growing in this region owing to the US imperialists' policies of aggression and war and noting that the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea is the chief obstacle to Korea's reunification and the root cause of the sufferings and misfortunes of the Korean people, the first meeting of third world economic workers held in Algiers from February 2 to 7, 1976:

1. holds that the United States must disband the "UN Command" in south Korea and immediately withdraw all its aggression troops occupying south Korea under the UN flag and the Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement;

2. expresses firm solidarity with the south Korean people, scientists and youth and students in their righteous patriotic struggle against the colonial enslavement policy of the United States and the fascist terror rule of the south Korean authorities and for the democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country;

3. sternly denounces the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean fascist clique and holds that Korea must be reunified independently, on the democratic principle and in a peaceful way by the Korean people themselves, without interference of any outside force.

VOICE OF WORLD

"The United States Must Withdraw Its Aggression Troops from South Korea at Once"

The Third Meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization held in Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, between January 19 and 20 unanimously adopted a resolution on Korea, and published a special information on Korea and decided to send it to all the peace-loving nations, international organizations, national organizations and broad public circles of the world. We give the resolution and special information on Korea:

☆ ☆

Resolution on Korea

The Third Meeting of the Presidium of the AAPSO held in Aden, the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, from 19th to 20th January, 1976 discussed the question "On Extending International Solidarity to the Struggle of the Korean People for Forcing the US Troops to Withdraw from South Korea and Achieving the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

The meeting warmly supported and welcomed the passage by an overwhelming majority vote of the resolution co-sponsored by 43 UN member nations at the 30th UN General Assembly Session, whose keynote is the dissolution of the "UN Command", the withdrawal of all foreign troops occupying south Korea under the UN flag and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

With the adoption of this resolution, all the illegal "resolutions" fabricated by the coercion of the United States at the UN in the past were declared null and void and the United States can neither cover up its criminal acts being committed in south Korea under the name of the United Nations nor can it find any pretext for the US imperialist aggression troops to remain in south Korea.

This notwithstanding, the US authorities are openly clamouring that the occupation of south Korea by the US troops "shall not be affected" by the vote of the UN General Assembly and the United States "is not willing to implement the resolution of the current UN General Assembly" and intensifying the new war provocation manoeuvres as never before while bringing uninterruptedly into south Korea mass destruction weapons and staging war exercises.

This is a wanton violation of the UN resolution which represents the unanimous desire of most of the sovereign states and the peaceloving peoples of the world and a grave challenge to the unbiased public opinion of the world that demands the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The meeting sternly protests and condemns this high-handed tyranny of the US authorities and strongly demands that they, in compliance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly, immediately dissolve the "UN Command," unconditionally withdraw the US troops occupying south Korea and accept at once the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude a peace agreement.

If the United States does not withdraw its troops from south Korea and continues to follow the policy of aggression and war in Korea, it will not escape from the greater protest and denunciation of the world peoples.

The meeting ardently appeals to peoples of all the countries of the world and international democratic organizations that value peace and justice to extend wide international support and solidarity to the Korean people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the US imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and the reunification of the country.

The meeting decides to send a special information on Korea to all the peaceloving countries, international organizations, national organizations and the broad sections of the world with a view to further intensifying the international movement for the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

Special Information on Korea

The Third Meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization discussed the question "On Extending International Solidarity to the Struggle of the Korean People for Forcing the US Troops to Withdraw from South Korea and Achieving the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

Noting with satisfaction that a resolution on the Korean question calling for the disbandment of the "UN Command" and withdrawal of the US troops occupying south Korea under the flag of the United Nations from there was adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly Session,

Pointing out in all seriousness that the United States is weaving all plots and intrigues to justify the presence of its forces in south Korea, far from withdrawing them from there in accordance with the UN resolution, despite the unanimous demand of the world's peaceloving people,

Stressing that it is a prerequisite to the reunification of Korea and the preservation of her peace to force the US troops to withdraw from south Korea and terminate the outside forces' interference in Korea,

The meeting issues the following special information on Korea calling for a movement of international scale to force the US troops to withdraw from south Korea:

1. Great Victory

The resolution on the Korean question sponsored by 43 UN member states was

adopted at the Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on November 18, 1975.

This was a great and shining victory of the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and a brilliant fruit of the arduous and persistent struggle waged by the Korean people for 30 years for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

And it was a common victory of the world's progressive people who love peace and justice.

The United States must disband the "UN Command" and take away its troops immediately from south Korea in accordance with the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the UN General Assembly.

2. US Troops' Occupation of South Korea and Presence of "UN Command" Are Totally Illegal

The US troops' occupation of south Korea is an act of aggression violating the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

The split of Korea was caused by the occupation of the southern half of Korea by the United States. Therefore, the question of Korea's reunification is a question of taking back the lost territory and population and ensuring national sovereignty on a nationwide scale; it is an internal affair of the Korean nation in which no one is allowed to interfere.

The occupation of south Korea by the US troops and the presence of the "UN Command" are a grave violation of the UN Charter and publicly recognized principles of international law on respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs, and are an act of aggression.

The protracted occupation of south Korea by the US troops contravenes the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Paragraph 60, Article 4, of the Korean Armistice Agreement signed on July 27, 1953, stipulates that within three months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides shall be held to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc.

But, this political conference could not be convened due to the sabotage of the United States.

This is a grave criminal act on the part of the United States for keeping south Korea under its permanent occupation.

The US troops' occupation of south Korea contravenes the principles of the North-South Joint Statement.

The North-South Joint Statement published on July 4, 1972, stipulates that "reunification should be achieved independently, without reliance upon outside force or its interference."

But, the United States, the chief outside force obstructing the solution of the Korean question, has not yet withdrawn its troops.

The US troops' occupation of south Korea totally contravenes the common desire and purpose of the non-aligned states and all the peaceloving people of the world.

The Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-aligned States held in Algeria in 1973, the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-aligned States held in Lima in August 1975 and many other international meetings strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and adopted important documents concerning this.

The US troops' continued occupation of south Korea is an act insulting the United Nations itself.

A resolution was adopted at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops present in south Korea under the UN flag.

Nevertheless, the United States intends to keep its troops in south Korea, which is a grave challenge to the United Nations and its Charter.

The US troops' occupation of south Korea is utterly impermissible either from the viewpoint of the national sovereignty of the Korean people or from the viewpoint of the demand of the present era of independence.

The United States must withdraw forthwith its troops from south Korea.

3. Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique Cannot Be Pardoned

After the 43 nation-sponsored resolution was carried at the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique declared that they had "no intention to comply with" anyone's words calling for the withdrawal of the US troops.

This is a criminal act insulting us Asian and African people and the world's peaceloving people.

It is only too natural for the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to stand isolated in the international arena today.

We express support to the steps of Togo, Laos and Benin in expelling the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique recently.

We actively support the step of the Lima Conference which drove away at its doorstep the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique attempting to sneak into the sacred non-alignment movement.

We hail the step of the UN Security Council which turned down the "application for the separate admission to the United Nations" of south Korea which had been filed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique despised and denounced by the Asian and African people and all the peaceloving people of the world will never be able to evade their destruction.

4. The United States Cannot Justify Its Occupation of South Korea with Any Pretext and Subterfuge

The United States had so far claimed that its troops' presence in south Korea was based on a UN "resolution."

Now that the United Nations adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, the United States is left without any pretext and subterfuge. It has only the obligation to fulfil it.

The "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty" cannot be a pretext.

The United States openly blares that the US troops would remain in south Korea under the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Treaty", even if the "UN Command" was disbanded.

As for this "treaty" signed by the United States with the south Korean puppets in August 1953, it is an illegal document running counter to the Korean Armistice Agreement signed in July 1953 providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

It is an illegal document contradictory to the North-South Joint Statement and the decisions of the 28th and 30th sessions of the UN General Assembly rejecting outside forces in the settlement of the Korean question.

And it is an illegal document which is at variance with the UN Charter and the principle of non-interference in other's internal affairs.

The United States cannot take for pretext this "treaty" which is not recognized by the Korean people and the world's progressive people and any other people.

The United States must disband the "UN Command" and, at the same time, withdraw all its troops from south Korea.

The "threat of southward invasion" cannot be a pretext.

The United States claims that the presence of its troops in south Korea is to curb the "threat of southward invasion from the north" and its troops cannot be withdrawn, as the "threat of southward invasion" is still felt.

But, as the world knows, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has officially declared time and again that it has no intention to "invade the south" and advanced on more than 130 occasions reasonable propositions and proposals for reunifying the country peacefully, neither the north nor the south resorting to the use of arms.

Contrary to this, the United States has brought into south Korea weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons and

placed them along the Military Demarcation Line of Korea and perpetrates almost every day military provocations against the DPRK.

By the end of 1975 from the ceasefire in Korea, the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique perpetrated as many as more than 183,900 cases of provocations against the DPRK and in 1975 alone they committed more than 28,150 cases of provocations.

The United States declared south Korea its "forward defence area" and has of late worked out even a "nine-day operational plan" against the DPRK.

The reality clearly shows that the threat present in Korea is not the "threat of southward invasion" but the threat of northward invasion.

The United States cannot mislead world public opinion with the pretext of "threat of southward invasion".

It must withdraw its aggression troops promptly from south Korea. The "two Koreas" scheme must be frustrated. There is no ground for Korea to be divided into "two Koreas."

The scheme of those bent on splitting the Korean people who lived as a homogeneous nation in a unified state down through history is a monstrous crime.

5. The United States Must Accept Proposal of DPRK for Peace Agreement and Respect Principles of North-South Joint Statement

The Government of the DPRK made a proposal for replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in Korea on condition that the US troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

This proposal is a most active one for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean Armistice Agreement is, in fact, an agreement on ceasing the fight. It is not an agreement guaranteeing a durable peace in Korea.

Armistice is, needless to say, a ceasefire which inevitably engenders tension and instability.

If the United States has no aggressive design on Korea, but is interested in guaranteeing peace in this region, it should unconditionally accept the just proposal of the DPRK for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, an urgent demand for creating a favourable prerequisite for removing tension, guaranteeing a durable peace in Korea and realising the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Clearly laid down in the North-South Joint Statement are the three principles to be based on in solving the question of Korea's reunification.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are not only the principles agreed upon between the north and south of Korea but the principles for the solution of the Korean question which have won world-wide recognition today.

Therefore, to observe and respect the North-South Joint Statement is a reliable guarantee for a durable peace in Korea and the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

If the question of Korea's reunification is to be solved independently, without being subject to interference of outside forces, in accordance with the principles of the North-South Joint Statement, the United States must take its hands off south Korea at the earliest date.

The United States must no longer bar the reunification of Korea, but withdraw its troops from south Korea unconditionally and immediately.

The Revolutionary Cause of the Tri-continental Peoples Will Surely Win

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America have courageously risen in a sacred liberation struggle, firmly taking their destiny in their hands, and are dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence and self-support in order to consolidate and develop the national independence and gains of revolution they have already won."

Today hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America stubbornly fight for national liberation and the independent development of their countries under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The aggressive and predatory imperialists had long subordinated the peoples of many countries everywhere in the world and imposed upon them slavish submission, starvation and poverty and denied them their rights.

But the peoples of numerous countries did not want to live on in slavery and have courageously risen to achieve national liberation and regain lost sovereignty.

Ours is an era of independence, a new historical era, in which the once oppressed and maltreated peoples have emerged as the master of the world and hew out their destiny for themselves.

The Asian, African and Latin-American peoples are vigorously marching ahead, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, glorifying the era of independence.

These years the Asian peoples have achieved brilliant successes in their anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

The heroic Cambodian people won victory in the five-odd year war of resistance for national salvation against US imperialist armed invasion and upheld national independence and dignity, and have started to build a new Cambodia.

The South Vietnamese people liberated the whole of South Viet Nam from the colonial rule of the US imperialists and their henchmen and the protracted heroic anti-US, national-salvation struggle of the Vietnamese people ended in their brilliant victory.

The Laotian people drove out the US imperialist aggressors and their stooges and achieved the country's unification and independence after their long struggle.

The victory of the Indochinese peoples in their anti-US, national-salvation struggle proved a heavy blow to the US imperialists who had suffered a miserable defeat in the Korean war and started on the downward path, and drove them deeper into the abyss of decline and ruin.

The African peoples have vigorously fought against imperialism and colonialism and for national liberation, and scored brilliant victory.

Last year such African countries as Mozambique, Angola, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde Islands and Comoro won independence.

Africa, once a colonial continent, has now turned into a continent of struggle for freedom and liberation and the building of a new society.

The Latin-American peoples have resolutely risen in an anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle to put an end to the long colonial domination, subjugation and pillage by the imperialists and are driving the imperialists out of their continent, and they are fighting courageously them, firmly holding their sovereignty in their hands.

Today Latin America is not a "tranquil backyard" or "hereditary dominion" where the US imperialists could commit aggression and exploitation and plunder at will, but a continent of independence where the Latin-American peoples determine and settle everything.

The appearance of an increasing number of independent countries is a major factor in completely ending imperialist colonial rule and making them more powerful and strengthening the world revolutionary forces. The tri-continental countries which have won national independence, together with many other countries of the world, play a big role in the ranks of the new-emerging force, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force in our era.

The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America are vigorously struggling to defend na-

tional independence and revolutionary gains and consolidate national independence and achieve social progress and prosperity, cutting the last life line of imperialism.

They are frustrating frantic and cunning imperialist aggressions and interventions, and destructive and subversive schemes.

Moreover, they have taken a series of anti-imperialist, independent steps including the nationalization of imperialist monopolies and the disfranchisement of their concessions, thereby destroying the economic footholds of the imperialists and defending national interests and dignity.

The tri-continental peoples are carrying the cause of anti-imperialism and independence to success, strengthening their unity and cooperation.

They jointly fight against the imperialists-colonialists, taking collective measures to defend their national interests, natural resources in particular.

They are taking a powerful joint action to destroy the old order in the international relations established by the imperialists in their favour and set up a new order in favour of the new-emerging forces and defend their interests. This is proved eloquently by the course and results of many international meetings held in recent years.

Today the old order in the international relations set up by the imperialists is shaken to its core and the imperialists cannot act arbitrarily any longer in the sphere of the international relations.

Our people highly appreciate all achievements made by the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their sacred cause of anti-imperialism and independence and extend full support and solidarity to their struggle.

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people have scored brilliant victories in their vigorous struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction.

Today our people are striving more energetically for the complete victory of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the final triumph of the revolutionary cause in our country and the world.

Under the revolutionary motto "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" our people are splendidly carrying out the task of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea in all spheres of the economy, culture, ideology and morality.

The greatest national duty and the most important revolutionary task for our people is to take back the territory and people robbed by the foreign imperialists and ensure national sovereignty on a countrywide scale.

Our people are doing everything in their power to make the US imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea and realize the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Governments and peoples of numerous tri-continental countries actively support and encourage our people in their just revolutionary cause.

This serves as a greater inspiration to our people in their revolutionary struggle.

In their foreign policy our people consistently follow the principle of strengthening and promoting solidarity and cooperation with the world people championing independence. They have actively striven and strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Our people will continue to support and encourage the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who advance under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and fight on, always shoulder to shoulder with them, against imperialism and for the building of a new society.

Today the US-led imperialists, most afraid of unity of the countries of the new-emerging forces, are craftily working to divide and estrange them.

Close unity and cooperation are the source of strength for victory in the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the three continents and a major guarantee for their triumph.

The community of the tri-continental countries' past lots and purpose of their present struggle is the firm basis of their close unity and cooperation under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Only brilliant victory is in store for the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who vigorously advance under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, further strengthening unity and cooperation, in order to entomb imperialism and colonialism and build a new, peaceful, prosperous society free of exploitation, oppression and subjugation.

Hwang Jong Hyon

"THERE IS NO SUCH VICIOUS REGIME IN THE WORLD AS THE PAK JUNG HI 'REGIME'"

Kwon Mal Ja, a Japan-born Korean girl under the influence of "Mindan (ROK Residents' Association in Japan)" and a second-grade student of the Seoul Pedagogic College in south Korea, held on December 23, last year, a press conference at the conference room of the Second Hall of the House of Representatives of Japan and made public a note. Follows the text of her note.

I am living with my parents at 3-32-25, Bessho, Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture. Kwon Mal Ja is my name. Aged 26. A second-grade student of the Seoul Pedagogic College in south Korea. I should be studying hard in Seoul now with my graduation from the college a few months ahead, but have to write a note here in Japan. Words fail to express the way I feel now.

In the summer of this year I was taken to the KCIA, where I was brutally deprived of my virgin purity. An intolerable disgrace was brought upon me.

I am making this entry, seized with an irrepressible anger against the beasts of the KCIA.

I made up my mind to write this note and make it known to the public, although I know that it will cost me dearly—I'll have to live a lone life, labelled as a violated girl. This determination was prompted by the surging indignation and pangs of conscience I felt when I learned that the intimate friends of mine were arrested on the entirely groundless charge, involved in the "campus spyring case" which was cooked up and recently made public by the KCIA.

I was born in Urawa, Japan, in November 1949. Since then I covered the courses of Japanese primary and middle schools and the senior course, entered the college and went to south Korea for further study under the tender affection of my parents, though mine wasn't a life of abundance.

I went to south Korea for study because I, a Japan-born Korean, didn't know the Korean language and the actual situation of Korea so well. I wanted to know more about our country so that I can live with the national conscience of the Korean nation.

I was engaged in teaching at the "Tokyo Korean School" for two years as the first step to realize my desire, talked it over with its schoolmaster and went to south Korea, to be enrolled in the Seoul Pedagogic College.

I got off the boat at Pusan pier in March 1974 with a fresh aim in my mind. Then the life started as a student of the Seoul Pedagogic College.

I kept company with as many south Korean students as possible and called on them at home in an effort to learn the Korean customs and acquire some knowledge of the nation. But one day my life started to be shaken to its very foundation when a devil of the puppet KCIA turned up under my eyes all

of a sudden.

It happened around 11:30 a.m. on August 5. I was reading calmly after my roommates left for school.

At the time a man broke into my room, presented a KCIA identification card and wanted me to come along, saying that he had something to talk over with me.

He was a heavily-built man, with his spectacles on, and probably 40 years old or more.

He looked so terrible that a mere glance at him was enough to make my blood run cold. I found a car parked outside and a man in his 20's in it.

By that car I was taken to a two-storied house near the KCIA headquarters in Namsan Hill. It looked little different from an ordinary dwelling.

Locked up in a room of the house, I was trembling with anxiety and fear. Presently, several men started a horrible interrogation in that room.

The first question was "Do you know what has blown you in?" My answer was "No." They barked: "Oh, yes, you know it. Don't play the ass." They threatened me, roaring: "You know full well where you are now. Your life is at our mercy. Spill out honestly."

I was forced to tell them the names of the close friends of mine who came to south Korea from Japan for study.

When I told them the names of two or three friends of mine, they wanted me to write a "statement" announcing that I conducted "political activities" with them.

As I did not want to tell a lie, I wrote about the relations with them as they were. After reading it, the men thundered: "You aren't honest" or "You are rebellious" and gave me the violent slaps on the face.

Then they threatened me, shouting: "Spill the beans! If you don't, we can make you open your mouth by various means. We may take you somewhere else (meaning an underground torture chamber.)

They threateningly said: "You can find the professional torturers in the underground chamber. No one can tell whether you will return alive or not if you are taken there."

They read out even a poem in the testament of a goner which appeared in the newspaper and compared me with him.

So, I was put out of my mind. Now, I cannot recall how I reacted to the interrogation that lasted 10 days, except fragments of the replies I gave them.

Their questioning was revoltingly persistent and most extensive: They tried to get detailed information about my travel in Japan, my trips in south Korea, my circle activities in the college, the aim pursued in studying in south Korea, my service rendered at the "Tokyo Korean School" and my acquaintances both in Japan and in south Korea. On the other hand, they forced me to write the "statement" over and over again.

The interrogation lasted throughout the night. I was given the shortest possible time for sleep. In the end, something like sleep-walking overtook me.

One day when I was dozing off, tired out, I heard the KCIA men talking among themselves: "Let's use her as best we can. That's all" or "If she is too rebellious to serve for us, we'll have no alternative but to finish her off." The moment I was gripped with fear at the thought that probably I could hardly get out of this place alive. Tears suddenly welled up in my eyes.

Now the images of my parents, brothers and friends floated before my eyes and then disappeared.

Since then, I admitted everything they wanted me to, whether it was what I didn't know or it never happened.

They said: "It is wise business for you to do as we want you to." Their talk was sometimes low. While interrogating at night, they even offered me a glass of liquor.

One night I felt a man's hand travelling over me.

I was awakened in surprise. The man went out of the room without a word.

It happened on the night of August 14, the day before my release, if I remember correctly. At midnight a man crept into my bedclothes and tried to violate me.

I offered a desperate resistance against his attempt.

The man went out with a resigned air. Then came the men's whispered conversation from the next room.

On the day when I was set free, a KCIA man called on me in my lodging-house and pounced upon me like a wild animal, threatening me with the words: "If you refuse to surrender your chastity to me, I would take you to the KCIA again and would not give the passport back to you."

This was how my virgin purity was violated and the intolerable disgrace brought upon me.

After the man got out of the room, I fell flat and remained as still as a woman who has gone out of her wits. Straggling thoughts of my parents, brothers and my future crowded in upon me.

Just before I was released on August 15, I put my seal upon a "written oath" stating "I shall not tell to anybody what I saw and heard and was questioned in the KCIA. In case I make it known to the public, I will allow myself to be taken again and punished."

I was compelled to write another pledge to the effect that "I shall actively join the Students' Homeland Defence Corps and devotedly serve the revitalized system."

After my release the KCIA devils called me into Hotel Astoria on August 18 and into Hotel Prince on August 21 to fix the date of my departure for Japan, and outraged me again.

On August 21 a man who seemed to be one of the KCIA bigwigs ringed me up and said: "I would like to meet you when you return to Seoul from Japan and discuss about what is to be done in the future. We'll see that all go on smoothly in your registration in the college, your life and employment after the graduation."

I returned to Japan, dejected.

I sent a post card to the KCIA man to let him know of my safe arrival after a few days, as demanded by him.

I stayed at home. The accursed thoughts gnawed at my heart. It couldn't be helped. I was in a dilemma, unable to tell the whole truth to my parents and brothers. My anger at the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and the beasts of the KCIA grew as the days went by.

I didn't want to go back to the college in Seoul nor did I have an aim in my life in Japan. The days I spent lonely were full of torments. One day late in September I received a letter from a KCIA man in Seoul.

The letter said that he wanted me to come back to Seoul at an early date and would "help" me through the intermediation of his colleagues in Japan.

Fresh anger burned within me. At the same time I was afraid lest the KCIA should do any harm to me even in Japan.

I told to one of my close friends what had happened to me in Seoul. My talk with her led me to give up my further study in Seoul.

It was because going back to Seoul means, in the final analysis, becoming a hireling of the bestial KCIA men and a victim of violation.

I spent the days of agony. The friend of mine encouraged me not to abandon myself to despair.

When I was in such a frame of mind, the KCIA made public the "campus spyring case" on November 22.

In the list of those involved in the case were the names of the people I mentioned to the KCIA men during the interrogation. This came as another big surprise to me.

I was conscience-stricken by the thought that my groundless "confession" might have placed them in a very unfavourable position.

I realized for the first time that I had been used by the KCIA in bringing many Japan-born Korean students under a false charge.

My experience brings me to say definitely that the "campus spyring case" is an invention root and branch.

The Pak Jung Hi "regime" and the KCIA not only perpetrated such a barbarity as to trample down my life as a girl but also forced me by threat to make a false confession and rigged up the "campus spyring case" on that basis.

There is no such vicious regime in the world as the Pak Jung Hi "regime".

While in Seoul I often heard that the south Korean girl students arrested on the charge of being involved in student case were taken to the KCIA, violated and put to the "sexual torture". I have poignantly realized from my experience that it is true. How can we leave as it is the dictatorial regime which committed such a barbarity against even girl stu-

South Korea—A Kingdom of Taxes

Today the world press calls south Korea a "kingdom of taxes."

The taxes squeezed out of the south Korean people by the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique last year amounted to 1,011,700 million *won*, exceeding the target set by them at the beginning of last year by 20,100 million *won*. This means that they extorted more than 190,000 *won* from each household in south Korea.

In order to extract more from the population, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique retrogressively revise the taxation law twice or thrice every year.

So taxes increase in their kind and the tax rate is skyrocketing.

Legal taxes count more than 100 kinds, and the taxes including various illegal taxes forced upon the local people, as many as several hundred kinds.

The taxes in south Korea are unprecedented in history of taxation in kind and extortiveness. "Earned income tax" is imposed even upon workers living on starvation wages, "farmland tax" upon poor sharecroppers keeping the wolf from the door by tilling small patches of tenanted lands, "business tax" upon round-basket peddlers, "house tax" upon people living in cottages, dugouts and board shacks and "car tax" upon rear car pushers and ox carters.

Even in the medieval ages when "poll tax" was levied upon the people, there were not so many kinds of extortive taxes as in south Korea today.

This year the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are going to collect a huge sum of taxes amounting to 1,816,800 million *won* from the population. These figures are much more than those last year.

That is why even south Korean publications deplore this state of taxation, as saying:

"Intolerably heavy burdens of taxation are laid upon our people. They have to pay taxes from morning to night. They are dunned for the payment of taxes all day long."

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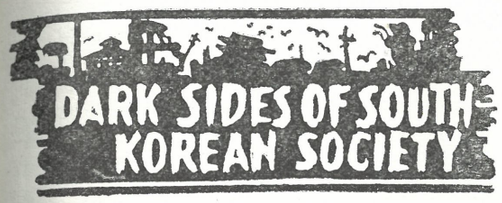
dents like us who were studying in south Korea, living separated from their parents? All parents in Japan who sent their children to south Korea for study must be seized with anxiety, I believe.

What a great shock my parents felt when they learned what had happened to me! I hate the Pak Jung Hi "regime". I curse the beasts of the KCIA. I am enraged as a Japan-born student studying in south Korea, and reaffirm my determination the way I should.

I made up my mind to bring this note of mine to the knowledge of the public, in the hope that the south Korean students will be able to study in peace and that democracy be realized in south Korea.

I hope the Pak Jung Hi "regime" will be overthrown at the earliest date. If I keep secret the disgrace brought on me, nobody will know it. I know well what a big harm will be done to me if I make it known to the public.

Maybe, even my life will be endangered by the KCIA in Japan in the future. But I have written this note mustering up courage out of the desire that the least possible number of the girls of young generation will be subjected to humiliation as I was and that the country's reunification, the heartfelt desire of the nation, be realized at an early date.



The "Chongwadae Wholesale Exodus Operation" Plan of Horror-stricken Puppets

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The present south Korean rulers, who have become the only imperialist puppets left in Asia, are now trembling in the grip of fear that the day is not far off when they will fall down like a horse-hair hat with no strings to hold it on."

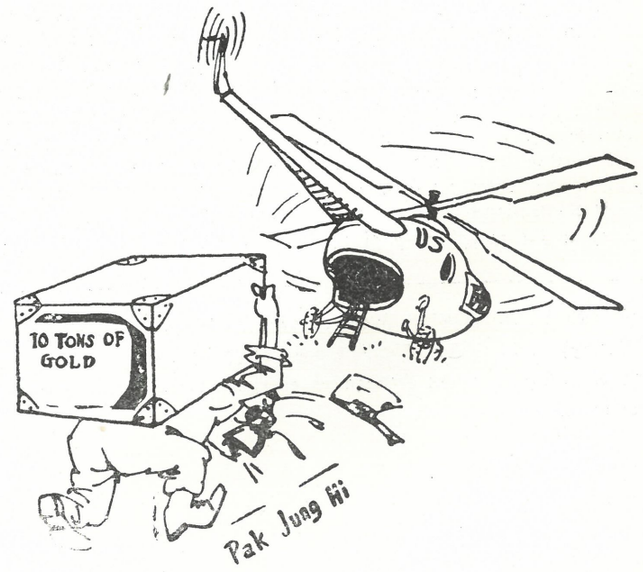
Isolated and rejected both internally and externally and gripped by uneasiness and fear, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have made ready in top secrecy to flee abroad in case of emergency, while intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people and stepping up new war preparations as never before. This has recently been disclosed and evoked public derision and indignation. This operation plan called "Chongwadae wholesale exodus operation" is now an absorbing social topic of conversation in south Korea.

This "operation" plan prepared secretly by the traitor Pak Jung Hi and his understrappers is a plan to carry abroad more than 100,000 million *won* (200 million dollars) worth of wealth and flee abroad in case of emergency.

This exodus operation plan was worked out by the Central Intelligence Agency of the south Korean puppets, and Pak Jong Gyu, former chief of the Chongwadae guards, is said to play the leading role in working out the "operation" plan under the general direction of the "Chongwadae Secretariat."

As for Pak Jong Gyu, he is the traitor Pak Jung Hi's right-hand man and a cutthroat who actively helped him in his illicit accumulation of wealth and is operating even now behind the scenes according to his "secret order."

According to this exodus operation plan, the quisling Pak Jung Hi formed a "working group" of ten or more of his faithful followers including "Chongwadae secretary," directors of the bureaus concerned of the ministry of finance and min-



istry of commerce and industry of the puppet regime, and bosses of the Samsong financial group, the Hanjin financial group and the foreign exchange bank.

Their password for the "Chongwadae wholesale exodus operation" is simply "exodus operation."

The map of this "operation" has two flight routes marked with blue and yellow lines.

They call one "operation A" and the other "operation B."

"Operation A " is to fly from "Chongwadae" by large helicopters, which are always kept ready in its hangar, to the air base of the US imperialist aggression army in O-san, carrying a nearly ten-ton gold ingot and other valuables, and there they will take "Boeing 707", a plane for the traitor Pak Jung Hi's personal use, with their load transferred to it, and fly to a US army base in Yokosuka, Japan. For this, they increased helicopters from three to five, which are kept ready in the take-off ground for helicopters set up on the roof of the "Chongwadae".

"Operation B" is to provide against the case they cannot escape by plane. It is to fly to Inchon by helicopters and quickly flee to the open sea by a 1,000-ton ship ready and then go to Shimonoseki, Japan.

Besides, under the "exodus operation" plan, reserve fund for foreign exchange (gold ingot) kept in south Korean banks is to be sent by air to the "D'escompte Bank" in Zurich, Switzerland.

Prior to the mapping up of this exodus operation plan, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched "secret envoys" to the United States, West Germany and France more than ten times to make "arrangement" with the governments of these countries for the shipment of a great deal of gold, precious metals and over 1,000 articles of cultural assets.

They included such "envoys" in the "government" delegations and economic delegations sent to attend international meetings, obtain loans and inspect foreign markets and so on. In some cases they dispatched them unofficially.

But, they got no desired answer from any countries.

That was why the traitor Pak Jung Hi decided to rely on Japanese reactionaries.

Such is the truth of the so-called "exodus operation" the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique have promoted on a full scale since the rumour of "March or April crisis" was afloat in south Korea in 1974.

This is nothing but a desperate effort of those who are afraid of a severe punishment by people.

Of late, the high-ranking officials of the puppet regime think: "Are you (the traitor Pak Jung Hi) going to flee abroad alone?" And they sell their land, factories and houses for gold and dollars or send them abroad. Moreover, they send their sons and daughters and wives to foreign countries under the excuse of "emigration" and "studying abroad."

It is not fortuitous that a sharply increasing number of such scums do so.

As is known to the world, since the traitor Pak Jung Hi usurped puppet power under the manipulation of US imperialism, he has lived a luxurious and dissolute life with the colossal fortune he has illicitly amassed by selling the country and nation and committing various frauds. On the other hand, he carried abroad a large amount of wealth long ago.

He already deposited hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign banks and keeps "first-class" hotels—"Arirang House" in New York and "Waikiki Resort" in Hawaii. In anticipation of his expulsion from south Korea he bought a mansion worth 5 million dollars in Miami, Florida, USA.

Kept in the garage of the mansion are cars worth 70,000 dollars and several bulletproof cars worth over 100,000 dollars. The house has furniture worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Everything is so well arranged that he can live there whenever he flees there.

The traitor Pak Jung Hi is now resorting to every conceivable despicable means to continue to carry abroad his large fortune.

No matter how hard they may try, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique can never escape a stern judgement by the people who are fired with a firm determination to severely punish them for their indelible crimes committed against the country and the nation.

Pak Sung Ho

INSIDE BACK COVER: Workers of the Sungri (Victory) Automobile Combine are stepping up the assembly of trucks through an energetic speed campaign

BACK COVER: Additional fertilizer is applied to maize crops by machines

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